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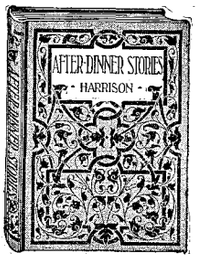

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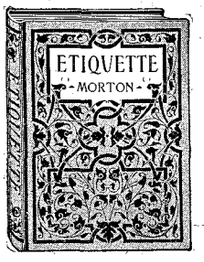

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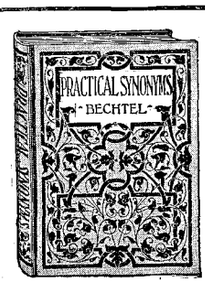

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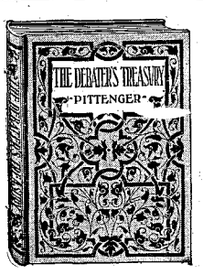

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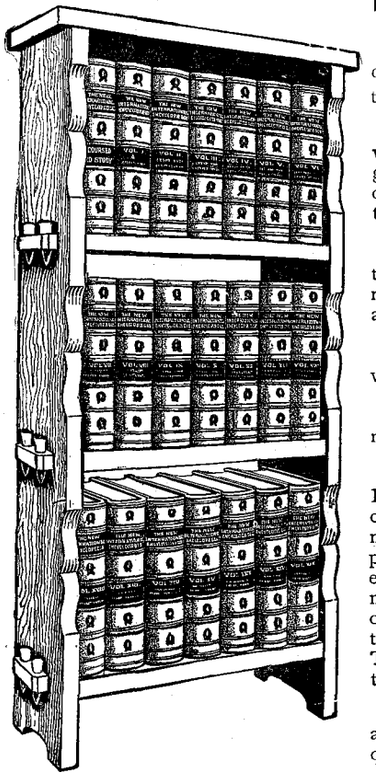

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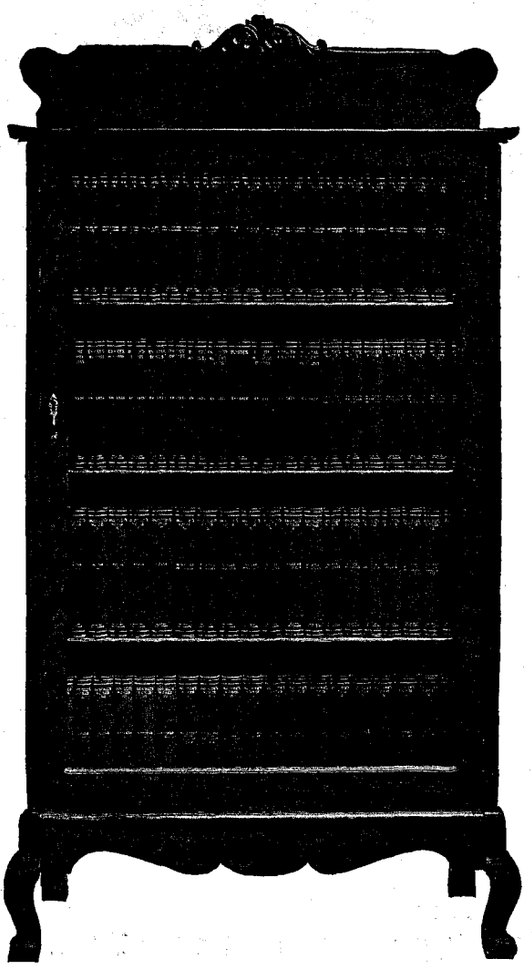

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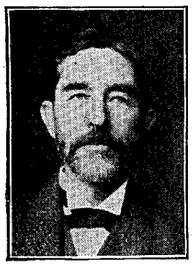

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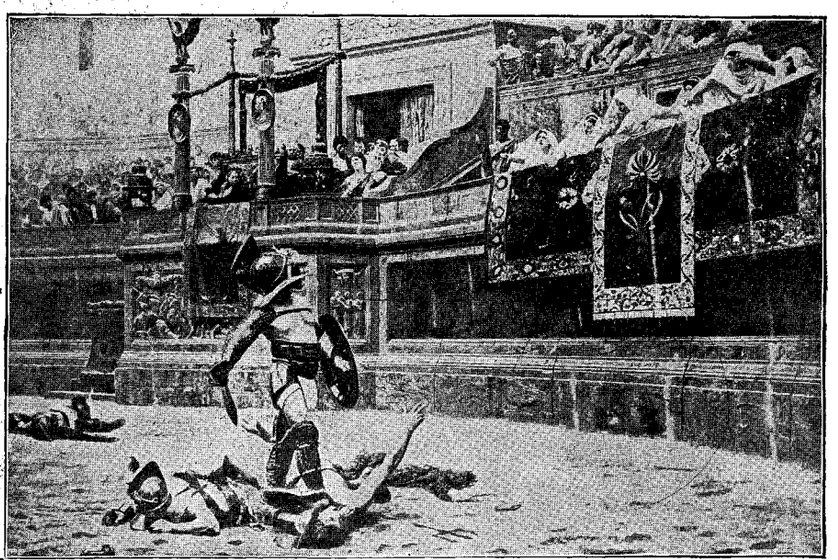

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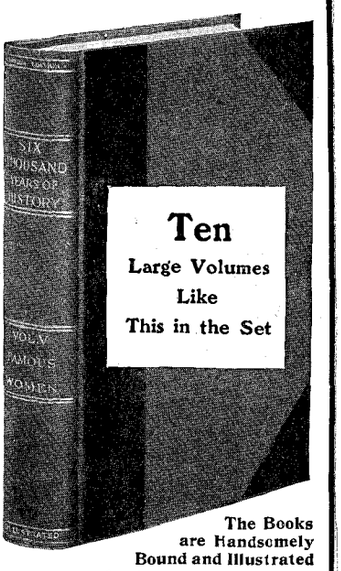

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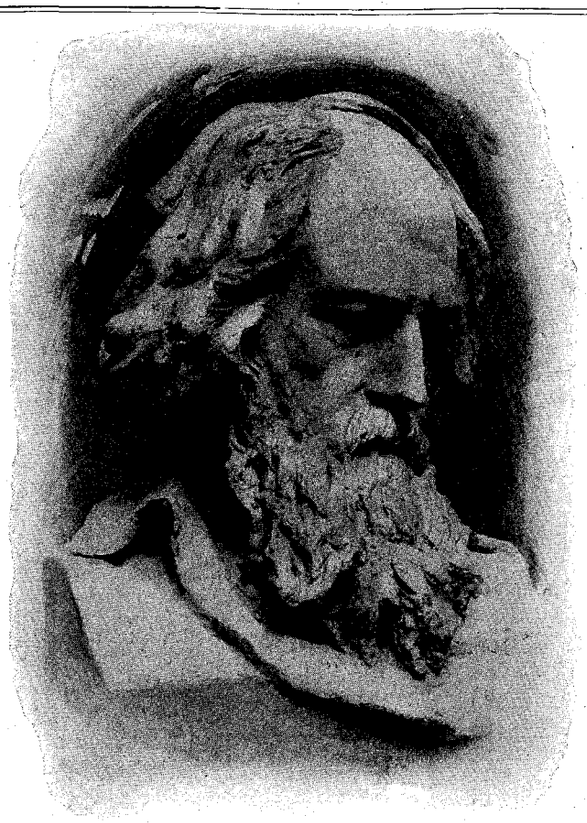

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VOL. XXXII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 829

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. FISH'S RESIGNATION.

THAT there is no end yet to the insurance investigation is further brought home to the worried policy-holders by the resignation of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish from the Mutual Life Insurance Company's board. The press are for the most part with Mr. Fish and against Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual. The trouble is, so the news reports say, that when the results of the Truesdale committee's researches were brought to Mr. Fish for signature, he declined to sign, on the ground that he was a member of a self-investigating, not a whitewashing, committee. The New York *Tribune* gives this as his reply:

"This committee is not a whitewashing committee. It was appointed to investigate and discover if there had been any wrongdoing. While I am convinced that the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company are honorable men, and I am perfectly willing to sign a paper saying that I think so, I would like to have them first sign a paper saying that they have not been guilty of any of these things in regard to which wholesale charges have been publicly made."

It was after this, according to report, that Mr. Fish was threatened with being ousted from the presidency of the Illinois Central. The New York *Sun* has this to say on the subject:

"We think that the recent efforts of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish to effect a thorough and honest overhauling of the company's affairs from within its own management and his honorable withdrawal from the Mutual Life directorate under circumstances which are sufficiently well understood by the public afford about all the additional enlightenment that is now required.

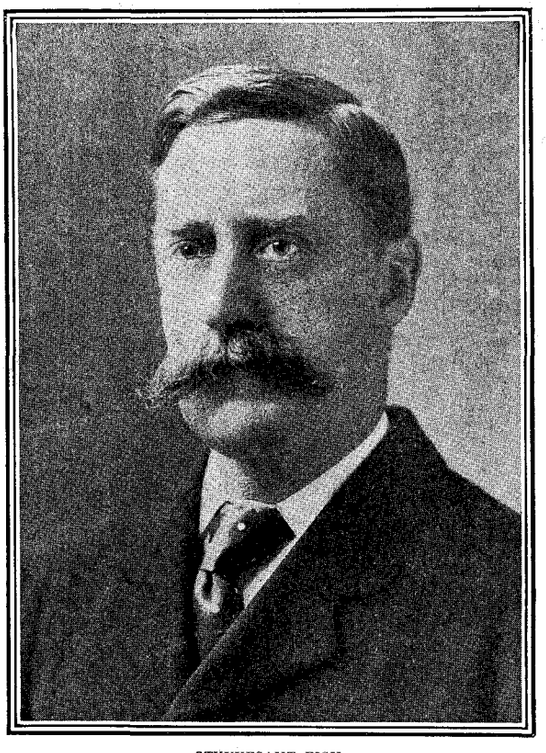
"The situation in the Mutual Life is as plain as the dial of the City-Hall clock. Mr. Stuyvesant Fish is entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the six hundred and sixty thousand policy-holders in whose interest he has been working honestly and fearlessly, in the face of Mr. Edward H. Harriman looking over the shoulder of Mr. Charles A. Peabody. That Harriman, with the aid of any sinister influence that he may command in any quarter, will be able to destroy Stuyvesant Fish is to us inconceivable."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks that Mr. Fish's resignation puts "a heavy responsibility upon President Charles A. Peabody and the remaining trustees of the company" and then adds: "The revolution has begun, and it will not end, we venture to predict, until the Mutual is in the hands of men who will conduct it for the benefit of the policy-holders." The Hartford *Courant* "can not see how the company can even hope to renew its hold upon the public confidence as things are now going," and the Chicago *Journal* takes the following uncompromising view of the case:

"E. H. Harriman will do the country at large, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the State of Illinois, and the city of Chicago a serious injury if he succeeds in driving Stuyvesant Fish out of the Illinois Central. The loss of Mr. Fish's rugged honesty, keen intellect, and sound judgment would be a great misfortune to the company. The Illinois Central owes to him most of its greatness and prosperity and all of the friendly feeling felt toward that corporation by Americans generally.

"But, if the ousting of Mr. Fish would be a misfortune to the company, it would be a still greater misfortune to the nation, under existing circumstances.

"Harriman is said to have declared war against Mr. Fish because of Fish's fearless battle for the policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the trustees. The interests with which Harriman is connected are ultimately responsible for the insurance scandals, for they have been advanced with the aid of policy-holders' savings. Mr. Harriman therefore had reason to resent the course taken by Mr. Fish when he became a member of the Mutual investigating committee. Mr. Fish was uncompromisingly on the side of the policy-holders. He insisted upon ending the rottenness and upon introducing honesty into insurance management, too long a stranger there. He would not consent to take part in a whitewashing of the grafters, nor would he connive at further juggling with policy-holders' money in the future."



STUYVESANT FISH.

Who will head a committee to reform the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Lord Northcliff (Alfred Harmsworth) will act with Mr. Fish, on behalf of English policy-holders.

But it does not follow, observes the New York *Press*, in speaking of the necessity for reorganizing the Mutual, "that Mr. Fish and his backers, Mr. Untermyer and ex-Judge Herrick, are worthy of the trust. . . . To put them in control of the Mutual simply would mean that this great treasure-house had been turned over from one Wall-Street gang to another." News reports have it that Mr. Fish and Mr. Untermyer have become members

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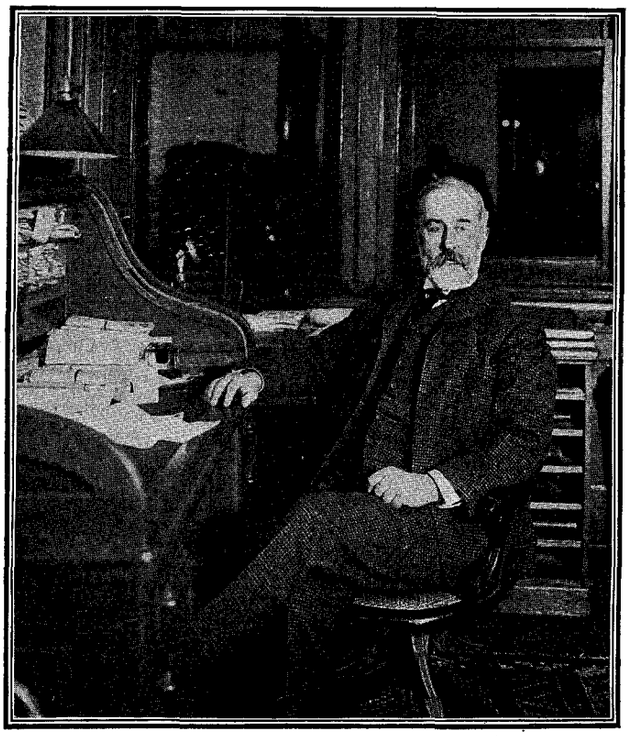
of the Committee of Governors projected by Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, who has long been collecting New York Life and Mutual proxies at his own expense. In an article in *Everybody's Magazine* for March entitled "The Black Flag on the Big Three,"



CHARLES A. PEABODY.
President of the Mutual Life and opposed to Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. Lawson tells the policy-holders what wrongs they may expect if they continue to be dominated by the "system" and urges them not to give up their proxies to "the grafters." To quote:

"Confronted by this state of affairs, I decided that the time had come to turn over my work to the committee of representative men I had selected to act for the policy-holders. It had been my purpose to continue my own campaign until a short time before the annual meetings and then to place in the hands of this committee the proxies I had gathered. I had hoped to save these eminent men as much work as possible, and my own machinery was accomplishing excellent results. It is true I had already encountered considerable opposition on the part of the companies, but this had been of a sporadic character. Confronted by the full power of these two immense organizations, I feel it might be fatal to delay longer calling the committee to the front, and I have therefore summoned them. At this moment I am arranging to turn over the proxies I have gathered at my own expense to the committee, the integrity and high standing of whose members can not be questioned. Now the responsibility is directly upon the policy-holders —it is 'up to' them to say whether the grafters are or are not to remain in control of their funds."

OUR NEED OF A BETTER ARMY.

SECRETARY TAFT'S speech at the Chicago Union League Club on the necessity for a better army has made a profound impression, and the press are inclined to support the Secretary. Says the New York *Sun:*

"Our army on its peace footing is the nucleus of any army that may be needed. The first and logical step in time of need is to put the army on its war footing without wrecking its efficiency by loading it up with raw recruits. A regiment of trained men is worth more than two regiments composed of 60 per cent. regulars and 40 per cent. 'rookies,' or raw recruits. The element of the untrained demoralizes the experienced men. The argument is clear. Let provision be made for filling the ranks of the regulars, in case of need, by call on the discharged men whose three years' training has cost the country $3,000 for each man. This can be done by an appropriation which would, in a total of many years, be less than the sum which would be demanded in an emergency under the present method.

"In round figures we now spend $70,000,000 a year to maintain a fighting force of 60,000 men. For five per cent. of that sum we could hold on call an additional force of 40,000 trained men on whose training we have already spent the huge sum of $120,000,000, and who in case of sudden need would be worth 150,000 men obtained by promiscuous enlistment."

The Chicago *Evening Post* lays special stress upon the point that our need lies in a better drilled and better taught army rather than in a larger one, because "the adaptability of the intelligent American soldier will quickly give the new recruits a standard of efficiency superior to that of almost any other military body." But the Philadelphia *Press* thinks otherwise. To quote:

"No volunteer can learn these things except through actual experience. To keep well [trained] so as to hit the enemy is the chief

SO DIFFERENT.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

"HOLD YOUR INSURANCE."
NEW YORK—"Oh, yes; I'm holding mine."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE POLICY-HOLDER'S TURN.

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aim of a soldier. Then he must learn to shoot, which requires long practise.

"A country so rich and so hard-headed in every business undertaking as is the United States should have a solid little army of at least 100,000 highly-drilled, thoroughly-seasoned, well-officered troops, who could be relied upon to meet an equal number from any other land under the sun. An army even as large as that could not carry on a great war, but it could be safely trusted to hold an enemy in check until a larger force could be properly put under arms."

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE RATE BILL.

FOR the time being the newspapers, or many of them, make a show of bewilderment at what some of them call "the confusion at Washington." To find the President's Rate bill, his pet measure, put into the hands of the Democratic Senator Tillman, his dearest enemy, is disconcerting enough. To find the President making the best of it with the remark that Senator Tillman was "a game fighter" certainly throws but dim light on the situation. The news that the Rate bill can go through only at the expense of the late lamented Philippine Tariff bill still further clouds the view. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Since Hamlet and Laertes changed rapiers, there has been no more dramatic shift than that by which the bill of the Republican President has been put in charge of the Democratic minority in the Senate. The result is to throw parties into confusion, to perplex counsels, and to set political leaders at cross purposes. As if the stories of Aldrich's break with Mr. Roosevelt were not tragic enough, this morning brings the painful news that Lodge's friendly magnanimity in bearing with the President's vagaries has at last been stretched to the breaking point. The Massachusetts Senator lets it be known that he can not approve Mr. Roosevelt in the embrace of Senator Tillman."

And the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.) gives an amusing tho somewhat slangy account of the state of affairs, in the form of certain well-known children's classics. It runs in this fashion:

"'And what is Rate Regulation?' asked Little Gladys of the Grizzled Guide before they entered the portals of the Senate, which is Rate-Regulation Land—just now.

"'Rate Regulation,' replied the Grizzled Guide, 'is the process of trying to do something you do not understand to people who do understand. That is, it is the effort to put the kibosh on a vast and arrogant monopoly that does not object to the kibosh if it is put on by its own kiboshers.'

"'I see,' said Little Gladys thoughtfully; 'you mean that the railroads are willing to let the rate-regulators regulate rates, provided the railroads fix the terms of the regulations by which the regulators will regulate.'

"'Tis even so,' smiled the Grizzled Guide—''tis even so, or tantamount thereto.'"

And yet many papers, even some of those who allege confusion, have a feeling that Senator Tillman is bound to issue forth from the confusion just as a full moon might break through a cloud bank. "Some of his friends are saying," observes *The Evening Post*, "that he will rise to the height of his present opportunity, and by wise and restrained handling of the Railway bill, now placed in his charge, will show that he has in him the elements of statesmanship." At first blush papers were inclined to look upon the transfer of the bill to Senator Tillman's hands as a piece of "sardonic humor," but the Senator's announcement that he would be nobody's clown proved rather reassuring. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) calls attention to the fact that there is such a thing as "Roosevelt luck" with a habit of appearing in times of stress; and the Washington *Star* (Ind.) reasons this way: "Responsibility develops men, and this is the greatest responsibility that has rested on Mr. Tillman's shoulders since he entered public life." It adds encouragingly:

"The President is not in a hole, nor has railroad-rate making been put there, by the work of Mr. Aldrich. From now on nothing can be done in a corner that will not be subject to inquiry and explanation in the open. Wall Street may chuckle, or rage and imagine vain things, but the issue of railroad-rate legislation is now before the Senate, and the Senate is before the people. The light beating upon that body was never whiter."

The railroad Senators, in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), did nothing but spite their own faces by delivering themselves "and, as far as they could, their party into the hands of the enemy." *The News* does not see "how there could be better political capital for the Democratic party than this." But in the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) Senator Aldrich will find it "a big job to juggle with a bill in the keeping of Benjamin R. Tillman"—a bill, by the way, with which the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) sees a great chance for the noble Roman from South Carolina "to improve his reputation."

In the mean while the debate goes on, with Senator Bailey, the Democratic leader, not even a member of the committee, in charge

OF COURSE.

In an interview Senator Foraker stated positively that he would not support the Hepburn Rate legislation.

—Satterfield in the Omaha *News*.

of the Administration forces, and Senators Foraker (Rep.) and McCumber (Rep.) against the bill. Here is a sample of Senator Foraker's ideas:

"This proposed rate legislation raises some of the most important questions we have had to deal with since the Civil War. It is so contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of such drastic and revolutionary character that, if not in its immediate effect, at least as a precedent, the consequences are likely to be most unusual and far-reaching."

Once the Statehood bill is out of the way, the Rate bill will come up as unfinished business. And the New York *Times* (Dem.) makes this prediction:

"There will be a beautiful fight over it in the Senate. The constitutional lawyers will assail it, the defenders of property interests against demagogic assault will point out its dangers. Mr. Tillman with uplifted pitchfork will defy them all. They may preach about the Constitution, they may preach about the sacredness of vested rights. Senator Tillman will do his utmost to put the railroads of the country under executive control. In charge of the Hepburn bill he is the right man in the right place."

And truly the fight is going on with all sorts of flourishes. Senator Tillman has this to say:

"The bill will probably pass, and the principal fight will be on the proposed amendment for court supervision of rates. The bill will pass the Senate without amendment, I think."

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THE ODESSA OF OHIO.

IN spite of all the dark things that this title implies, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* uses it in describing the situation at Springfield, Ohio, last week, when for the second time in two years a mob indulged in a two-days' carnival of murder and arson. "If missionaries shall be forced to fly from China," says that paper, "they can find an ample field for their endeavors in the 'Jungle' of darkest Ohio." In the spring of 1904 a mob assaulted the jail, seized a negro prisoner, and lynched him in one of the principal streets. They then attacked and set fire to some of the "dives" in the negro quarter of the town. Troops were called out to restore order and some arrests were made, but, according to the Buffalo *Express*, "there was no punishment of sufficient severity to impress any one with the majesty of the law." On Tuesday of last week the mob again held sway. Angered by the serious wounding of a white man in a quarrel with negroes, who were spirited out of the city barely in time to prevent a lynching, the mob proceeded to vent its wrath and disappointment in the negro quarter. Some filthy shanties known as the "Jungle" were fired and the inmates left to burn, while "the whisky-soaked rioters," in the words of *The Plain Dealer*, "cut the hose of the fire department, and laughed at the local police and militia." Eight companies of militia dispersed the mob, but were unable to prevent incendiarism. Nine rioters have been arrested and a citizens' committee has been appointed to prosecute the rioters.

If the authorities of Springfield had been more diligent in their efforts to punish the lawbreakers in 1904, few of the newspapers doubt that there would have been no repetition of the offense, and they are intently watching to see if the officials have learned the lesson. This latest outburst, says the Buffalo *Express*, "is a direct result of the lawlessness" of the officials "in failing to punish adequately the rioters two years ago"; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* thinks that "the people of Springfield are to blame for this second humiliation, since it is evident they also have done nothing to compel reform." The Toledo *Blade* calls the recent exhibition of mob spirit "a sporadic outburst of lawlessnes that seems to pervade our national life," and *The Plain Dealer*, in an editorial headed "The Odessa of Ohio," says:

"Two years ago this month the Ohio town of Springfield indulged in a two-days' saturnalia of murder and arson. A mere handful of toughs and loafers were allowed to lynch and burn at their own savage will, unchecked by the law's arm at the time and unpunished by it afterward. The cowardice, or the sympathy with the mob, which the authorities manifested while the carnival of crime was in progress was displayed by successive juries later on, when an attempt was made to bring some of the firebugs and murderers to justice. Whatever public sentiment in the city was allowed to find expression was divided—an appalling fact in itself. . . . As on the former occasion, there is too much reason to fear that when the time comes the higher authorities will justify their existence no better than did the inefficient, headless police and the skulking militia; while it will be surprising if public opinion does not excuse or defend the crime, or at least refrain from condemning and effectually resenting it. . . . . .

"Springfield seems to crave the honor of being known as the Odessa of Ohio and is gloriously sustaining its claim. In fact, the reports from the Buckeye city do more than suggest the stories of race hatred and official sympathy with it that came from the Russian town. At all events, the United States is again estopped from reproving savagery in other lands, while if missionaries shall be forced to fly from China they can find an ample field for their endeavors in the 'Jungle' of darkest Ohio."

The exhibition of last week showed, again, according to the New York *Globe*, that the negro question is not a sectional one. "The spirit of savagery being common," we read, "it remains to be seen whether one section will be more active in its suppression than the other." And the Newark *News* remarks that we should "cease to brand the South as a peculiar people in its easily aroused passion of cruelty wreaked on the man of black skin," for "the pitch smears both sides of Mason and Dixon's line and it merits more severe castigation at the hands of public opinion and the law here than there." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* hits back at its Northern contemporaries in this manner:

"The incident should serve to put a quietus for a while at least upon those of our Northern contemporaries who lose no opportunity to inveigh against the prevalence of mob violence in the South. Such violence is to be deplored, whether it occurs in the North or the South, whether it is directed against white or black; but it is about time for the Northern press to quit assuming the 'holier-than-thou' attitude when discussing occurrences of this character which happen south of Mason and Dixon's line."

THE TRAIL OF GRAFT.

THE center of the storm blowing about the ears of the grafters has shifted to Cincinnati, and the newspapers are watching developments. But the way they watch it is curious. It is not as tho some new star had swum into their ken, but in that patient manner that comes of a large experience. "What will the harvest be? A new order of things? Or only a new boss?" wonders the Washington *Star*. The Drake Committee, appointed by the Ohio State Senate to uncover the methods of Cincinnati's late boss, George B. Cox, found in its very first sittings that County Treasurer R. K. Hynicka received "gratuities" from banks to the sum of $15,000 or $20,000 a year because he deposited county funds with them for which they paid no interest. Asked whether he divided the money with any one else or kept it himself his reply was, "I kept it."

At this rate, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "the Cox system of political grafting will be made to appear even richer than the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia brands of the article." And the New York *Tribune* observes:

"If 'honest graft' can flourish to that extent in Cincinnati and be acknowledged and defended on the witness stand, some startling revelations may be expected when the committee's probe goes deeper. Doubtless the connections of the Cox machine with public-service corporations, if brought to light, will constitute another striking chapter in the sinister record of political activities in business and business activities in politics. To sunder the corrupting relation between semipublic enterprises and politicians who are willing to betray the public interest is the great task which American municipalities have now to face. A full exposure of the methods which have made such a partnership possible is the first step toward cleaner government. The Cincinnati investigation will, therefore, be closely watched by every other city trying to solve the problem of municipal regeneration."

The Ohio papers are rather more deeply interested in the inquiry than the outside press, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* urges that plenty of time and money be allowed the committee. The Cleveland *Leader* congratulates Cleveland because it isn't Cincinnati, and elsewhere says:

"So far the committee has done well. It must keep straight on to its goal. And that goal must not be merely the exposure of graft affecting the underlings of the machine which controlled and corrupted Cincinnati politics and government for many years. It will not, can not satisfy the people of Ohio to be shown how and in what sums boodlers in public offices—ward heelers and petty bosses promoted to places of power and trust—have obtained dirty money. Public sentiment demands the uncovering of the men behind the official catspaws.

"The investigation must go to the bottom of the foul mess of corruption and knavery. It must not turn aside for fear or favor, influence or rewards of any kind. But it is more vital that the probing should be carried to the top. The big rascals must be pilloried. Nothing less can do the people of Ohio the service which is expected of the committee that has already more than justified its appointment."

According to news despatches from Columbus, the committee

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"has mapped out a course to be followed" in finding out how George B. Cox rose from a bartender "to the affluence of a millionaire." Rumor has it that one Charles F. Murphy, of New York, is watching the inquiry with interest.

CHINA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

WHILE the attack upon the missionaries of Nanchang, China, evokes many varied expressions of opinion from the American press, there comes with each such expression a warning that the missionaries must not forget and become too temporally lordly. In the present instance, so the report goes, a Chinese magistrate, disputing a point of property possession with some Catholic priests, became so incensed at their demands and aggressiveness that he committed suicide, whereupon six French priests and two English missionaries were killed. The New York *Evening Mail* thinks the missionaries in China "should be admonished that their work for the present must be accomplished along meek and lowly, rather than high and mighty, lines." The despatch to the London *Times* makes this observation:

"It is impossible to deny that the intervention of missionaries in Chinese local politics and their protection of native converts is one of the chief causes of the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese officials. Under existing conditions the present case inevitably will increase the hostility to foreigners."

And what a great many papers wish is that the missionaries should steer clear of local politics. At any rate, they think the missionaries should withdraw for the present. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Mr. Conger, who knew China before and during the Boxer outbreak, and Dr. Morrison, the London *Times* correspondent and the best-informed correspondent at Peking, with other authorities equally credible, join in asserting that trouble is inevitable. It would seem to be plainly the duty of missionary officials to call their men home out of the path of an almost certain storm, in which useful and devoted lives would certainly be lost."

The Washington *Post*, in spite of its admiration for the missionaries, thinks it foolish for us to speak of military intervention, since we can not invade a country like China. It goes on:

"We are unwelcome. We can do nothing but mischief by remaining. Certainly we are doing no good of any kind. And if the infuriated populace should put our missionaries to death—as now seems more than probable—how shall we please the Prince of Peace by ravaging Chinese territory and immolating Chinese thousands in barbarous and cruel vengeance?

"The chances all are that we should be punished and humiliated in such an enterprise, but, even if we were to succeed, how would that consummation add to the glory of the God who preached peace on earth and good-will among men—the God we think we worship?"

But some papers, as, for instance, the Pittsburg *Post*, think our military preparations distinctly wholesome. Says *The Post:*

"It is claimed that nothing but force appeals to the Oriental mind, and that anything that looks like weakness or indecision is at once a cause for overt proceedings. The Chinese Government is likely to be stirred to action by the evidences that the other Powers are getting ready to protect their citizens in the Empire, and in this way the necessity for outside interference may be obviated."

And, in any event, the Philadelphia *Press* draws great consolation from President Roosevelt's "ringing address" to the soldiers and sailors of America. For in that address *The Press* sees "guaranty enough that the full interests of this country in the Far East are being watched with an eye that never sleeps."

"MOLLIE MAGUIRISM" IN THE WEST.

THE press of the country, and especially of the West, are fully aroused over the charges implicating the Western Federation of Miners in a series of assassinations and murderous plots that the New York *Globe* thinks borders on nihilism, and which the Hartford *Courant* likens to the "reign of terror established in the Pennsylvania coal regions by the Mollie Maguires, more than thirty years ago." The present crisis in the affairs of this labor union, which many newspapers have without reservation held largely responsible for the disorders and crimes in Colorado in the strike of 1904, is due to the confession of Harry Orchard, who acknowledges murdering ex-Governor Steuenberg, of Idaho, on December 30, 1905, and dynamiting fourteen non-union miners at a railway station at Independence, Colo., on June 6, 1904. Steuenberg, it will be remembered, had been active in attempting to restrain violence and sustain the law in the Cœur-d'Alene mining riots in 1889. Of this confession Governor Gooding, of Idaho,

"YOU STAY HERE AND IF THAT FELLER GETS GAY JUST WHISTLE."
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

JUMPING ON YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL
A very popular game in China just now.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

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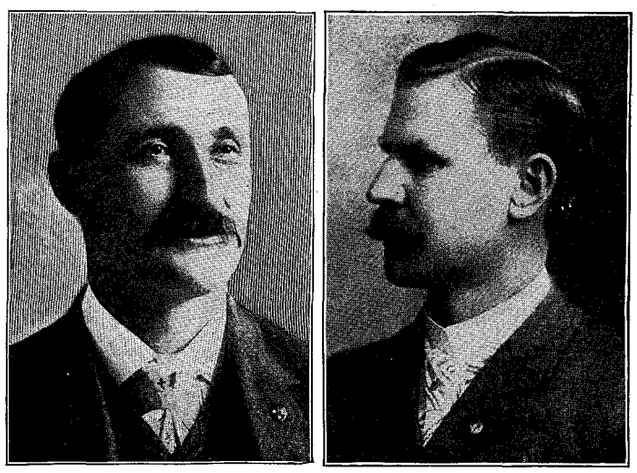
says that "when it is made public in detail, it will shock civilization."

In what is published of this confession Orchard charges that he was hired to kill the ex-Governor by the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners. He claims to have attempted to dynamite Justices Gabbert and Goddard of the Colorado Supreme Court, former Governor Peabody, of Colorado, and many others,



CHARLES H. MOYER. WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Two officials of the Western Federation of Miners charged with instigating the murder of former Governor Steuenberg, of Idaho.

including militia officers, and charges the leaders of the Federation with a long list of crimes. "The confession is a recital of as hideous a story as the annals of crime have ever produced," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which regards the confession as the truth, since many of the details have been verified by the police, even to the finding of bombs in the places described. As a result of this confession William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Federation of Miners, Charles H. Moyer, president, and George A. Pettibone, of the same union, have been arrested in Denver and taken to Boisé City, Idaho, to stand trial. The union is reported to be determined to fight the case to the end.

Many of the papers are reserved in their discussion of these arrests, fearing to prejudge the case, yet they are loud in the denunciation of such acts of violence. "A very few such occurrences," says the New York *Globe*, "would cause a popular uprising and sweep the country clean of unionism for many years to come," and the Portland *Oregonian* remarks that "it is now a fight between every American citizen who believes in right, justice, and freedom and the fiends who, with bomb, stiletto, and pistol, seek to make it impossible for any American citizen to enjoy these blessings." If conviction should follow, the Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review* declares, the Western Federation would be regarded by citizens "as an outlaw organization," and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls upon the authorities to "search out every member of the band and prosecute him mercilessly."

Colorado has probably suffered more than any other State from the alleged crimes of the Western Federation of Miners, and in looking over the newspapers of that State we find that most of them are not prejudging the case, but anxiously awaiting the outcome of the trial. "What the people desire more than anything else is that the truth relating to the horrible crimes in Colorado and in Idaho shall be made known," says the Pueblo *Chieftain*. So, too, thinks the Colorado Springs *Gazette*. But in Denver we find three of the dailies trying to settle the case among themselves. *The Republican* accuses *The News* and *The Times* with trying to shield the accused Federation officials. This *The News* and *The Times* deny emphatically. *The Times* denounces the action of Governor MacDonald in permitting the accused men to be taken from the State "without due process of law," and *The Republican* says that *The Times* is furious because the prisoners did not have the opportunity to find some technical flaw in the procedure "which would furnish a pretext for discharging them on *habeas corpus* and thus effectually prevent a trial on its merits." *The News* prints the story that Orchard was not a union man, but the tool of the "Mine Owners' Association," the bitter opponents of the miners, and it adds that it will refrain from any editorial opinion until all the facts are known. *The Republican*, which seems at this early hour to have tried and condemned the leaders of the Miners' Federation, holds them responsible for a good many of the crimes in Colorado, and declares that they attempted to "establish the will of the association as the law of every mining camp in the Rocky Mountains." To quote:

"The last act in the terrible tragedy of Colorado's attempt to maintain its authority against the conspiracy of the Western Federation of Miners to rule in Cripple Creek, Telluride, and other mining districts has been begun. The conspiracy of murder, by which some members of the Federation hoped to reestablish their power and to wreak vengeance upon judges and other officials who maintained the law, has been exposed, and it now remains to determine what punishment shall be assessed against the conspirators.

"The Western Federation of Miners is a conspiracy against the freedom of every man to work when he sees proper to do so and an attempt to establish the will of the association as the law of every mining camp in the Rocky Mountains. The Cripple-Creek strike was called for the purpose of forcing recognition of the authority of the Western Federation and in no sense to improve the condition of the men who were at that time working in the mines of the district. Because it failed in this particular, murder was resorted to as a means of intimidating working men and their employers, and later for the purpose of punishing the officials and others who maintained the dignity of the State and enforced the law.

"The Federation having been overthrown completely in Colorado, its members retained no hope of regaining their footing except by establishing a reign of terror through the use of explosives. This was the conspiracy, and it extended over the entire Rocky Mountain region. . . . . .

"It was a conspiracy against the freedom of every citizen, and especially against the right of every man to work without waiting for the consent or approval of any organization. Colorado gained a great victory for civil liberty when it suppressed the disorderly element in Cripple Creek and Telluride and demonstrated that the law was stronger than any criminal organization or conspiracy. But the fruits of that victory would be lost were the conspirators to be permitted to revenge themselves upon the officials by whose courage and devotion to duty this campaign for law and order was won."

JUSTICE—"I shall strip the mask from this fiend and reveal his identity." —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

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THE PEACEMAKER IN THE COAL REGIONS.

THE upshot of the conference between miners and operators on March 15, most papers predict, will be peace in the bituminous and anthracite regions. This the press are inclined to attribute to the intervention of President Roosevelt. Both Francis L. Robbins, on behalf of the operators, and John Mitchell, on behalf of the miners, received the following letter from the President:

"SIR—I note with very great concern the failure in your late convention on the joint interstate agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint-trade agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions. A strike such as is threatened on April 1 is a menace to the peace, business, and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make a further effort to avert such a calamity. You and Mr. Robbins are joint chairmen of the Trade Agreement Committee of the National Civic Federation, and it seems to me that this imposes an additional duty on you both and gives an additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort. Very respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Toledo *Blade* feels that by this act the President has reduced the danger of a coal strike to a minimum and further observes:

"The broad humanitarianism of President Roosevelt, and his quick grasp of the situation, frequently demonstrated in the past, are once more brought out in bold relief. He is not waiting until there is actual suffering, until the wheels of commerce are stopped and the hum of the factory hushed. By speaking now he would avert a great calamity, and he has spoken. And in this respect, at least, *The Blade* is of the opinion that his request will be law."

The majority of the people, thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, are with the President in this move, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* can hardly doubt that it will be successful. And because the President has "said what men of sense were thinking and urging," and "said it with authority," the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks him entitled to the thanks of the country. Only the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a fear that he "is attempting more than anybody else in his place would attempt" in view of the new conditions in the coal regions.

Some papers, however, are inclined to look a gift horse in the mouth. Spring is in the land, and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, for one, sees but small use in the intervention. It adds:

"There could be no repetition of the experiment of 1902 in the anthracite fields, and Mr. Mitchell must know it. The precedent of Presidential interference has not been an unmixed benefit and can be justified only by a serious emergency from which there is no other escape. The precedent is not to be lightly followed and there seems to be no occasion for it now. Mr. Mitchell must know better than to take the responsibility of a coal strike under present conditions."

And the Brooklyn *Citizen* comes to the pessimistic conclusion that the President only made matters worse, since the situation "was plainly leading to a peaceful solution."

To make assurance against a strike doubly sure, W. Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has notified President Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, that the Steel Corporation is in no position to put up with a strike. Mr. Corey is reported to have said:

"The United States Steel Corporation will not stand for any strike at present in the bituminous coal regions, at least in that portion from which we draw our coal. We have a twenty-five-year contract with the Pittsburg Coal Company which must be taken care of or given up. We have one year's solid work ahead, and can not afford to have our mills shut down for even a day through lack of coal."

The minimum for each year in this contract, according to news reports, is 8,000,000 tons. Mr. Robbins, it is said, at once decided to give the miners an advance and to keep the mines going. Mr. Corey's warning, coupled with President Roosevelt's advice, thinks the New York *Tribune*, was responsible for "the lightning change of policy." *The Tribune* goes on to moralize:

"No great industry now stands isolated and on its own feet. Each owes a duty to the interests with which it is involved and a certain service to the general public. The coal strike of 1902 was helpful in forcing a recognition of this economic principle; and combinations, either of operators or of workers in the coal industry, should be careful not to overlook it in future struggles to settle their internal disputes."

A NEW LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.
—Thorndike in the Philadelphia *Press*.

WHAT COMPETITION COSTS.

THAT one great curse of to-day is competition is the theory which Mr. Sidney A. Reeve ably advances in his new book, "The Cost of Competition." Competition, from its very definition, the author believes, "consists in waste" and "must entail poverty and overwork in the form of the starvation wage, and poverty and no work in the form of the submerged tenth." He avers in vigorous language that the modern competition system is maintained at a terrible cost, not only to the poor, the disinherited, the losers in the game, but even to those who are apparently the winners, and, indeed, to the whole community. He passes hastily over the places "where poverty openly flaunts its begging needs or cloaks its shame in congested numbers," but calls the reader's attention rather to "where it hides its stern reality under a brave exterior." The workers at the starvation wage, he says, include "the clergy, the missionaries, the physicians, the nurses, the teachers, the reformers, the inventors, the writers, the artists, the musicians and the architects, the firemen, the policemen, the soldiers and sailors, and the life-saving crews along our coast; the Salvation Army and the Sisters of Charity." These, he says, "are the classes of producers which are at the bottom of the economic pyramid and in the van of our moral progress." He goes on to say

"Look at the unnumbered, unknown millions, fighting for life, and pretending not; counting each ounce of strength and each penny of cash for its weight against, not always sheer hunger and cold, but against disease and domestic burdens, against that deterioration which comes from monotony of existence, against childhood's lack of opportunity or age's lack of comfort, good appearance, and that proper pride in social position which the self-satisfied

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alternately appeal to for further stimulus for striving and condemn as extravagantly wasteful! There is the pain! There allot your sympathy."

In summing up his points about the cultured classes who, as he says, "earn the starvation wage, in the service of religion, education, arts, medicine, and diverse methods of life-salvage," he remarks:

"They stand in continuous refutation of the doctrine that happiness depends upon a surfeit of worldly goods. But theirs is the happiness of altruism, a philosophic disregard of material environment, not that of full and natural life to the utmost. . . . They have adopted abnegation and ascetism as their faith. Their progress of life is by abandonment. They inherit, or learn unconsciously with their work, the high ideal of work done for the work's sake. . . . Yet, it is not true that the skilled or altruistic wage-earners are all happy. Abnegation and high ideal may purify their own souls above worldly desire, but it renders them only the more sensitive to the suffering and the degradation about them. . . . The thinking and praying artists may forgive the commercial hand which robs him, but even in his noblest moments comes the bitterness of the cup of Gethsemane."

SIDNEY A. REEVE.
Author of "The Cost of Competition," a disciple of Edward Bellamy.

In recounting the winner's side of the case, the author lays it down as a principle that, under the present system, comparative individual morality has ceased to be a factor in the results. To succeed in business, he says, is to make all you can out of your neighbor. "What the traffic will bear" is the only limiting rule as to high prices in the commercial world, he maintains. Does competition pay, he asks, without regard to conscience, even when one wins? Does it bring peace of mind, or health, or leisure, or insurance against any of the physical or mental ills of life? To these questions the author replies:

"The business man is always worried. He is always overworked. His family scarcely knows him. He lacks leisure, and the esthetic appreciation which goes with it almost as thoroughly as does the labor. One of the editors of one of our best monthlies remarks: 'I never knew a man truly lovable to the core, but that he was a man of leisure.' The business man's leisure never comes, except with competence and retirement. To many men these never come. When they do, they find him broken in health, chained to commercialism of thought and taste, and lost forever to true amusement. . . . The right and proper discontent of man with his attainments, coupled with divine peace of content with his possessions, has given way to the sordid combination, in the self-made man, of complete satisfaction with himself, and complete dissatisfaction with his possessions."

The winner of the economic race, the author concludes, is prejudged and condemned "by his fundamental philosophy to failure of satisfaction in the ethical field of effort; as surely as he has won above the whole world, or even tried to do so, he has lost his best soul." The lesson, the inevitable lesson to the community, from the competitive system to the youth of the country, according to the author, is as follows:

"Do business from the age of fifteen on! Breathe and eat and drink business: worship it by day and dream of it by night! . . . Learn at every turn to take all that the law allows—and five or five hundred per cent. more, if you can escape detection!

"It is barter, ever present in spirit as well as in deed, which has driven away from us, as a nation, all patience with the art that is longer than life; which declares all painting worthless which does not catch the eye with novelty of style, and every note dull which is not played *tremolo;* which dictates for us our long hours and concentrated form of work and the hurry of our recreations, poisoning our every indoor moment with comparisons of worth and our every outdoor breath with comparisons of speed; which forces us all to choose between being irritable critics or wearied cynics; which makes nervous breakdown our national disease and spreads over the land a network of our over-intricate life, to choose the strenuous while preferring the simple; which, and not democracy, has robbed us of the stately courtesy of older and unsold days, when men had time to live; which casts over every line of the divine picture of true success in life, of life properly one glad, sweet, and natural song, a tinsel curtain whose woof is external ostentation and whose warp is concealed antagonism. For such is the philosophy and the fact of barter, when legalized, operated, and worshiped upon a national scale."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CONGRESS might profitably incorporate that whipping-post bill as a rate legislation amendment.—*The Detroit Journal.*

A GIFT-BEARING Greek is properly feared, but not nearly so much as an amendment-bringing Senator.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ALL who were not invited to the Roosevelt wedding can get even when they have a wedding in their own families.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

THE President thinks that American troops are needed in China. Why not make the President police commissioner for the world after 1909?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

UNCLE SAM—"I had no idea that this carpet was so dirty."
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A CRITICISM OF THE AMERICAN OPERA AUDIENCE.

ALTHO the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, has gathered together "a greater number of great artists than can be heard in any other one opera company in the world," says Miss Katherine Metcalf Roof, a writer in *The Craftsman* (New York), "the performances as a whole do not reach the standard of excellence that this fact gives us a right to expect." She finds the explanation of this in the fact that "the opera audience is the least cultured musically of any American music-attending audience," and quotes in support of her view Wagner's aphorism, "Not the individual, but the community alone, can create works of art." The community that creates works of art, Miss Roof maintains, does not commune within the walls of the Metropolitan. At the last, however, after analyzing the conditions by which opera in America is handicapped, she offers us comfort in the assertion that our general public is not deteriorating, but developing, in the matter of artistic taste; and that hence popular opinion may ultimately be the means of our having better opera here than anywhere else in the world. "It does seem important," she adds, "that an art that represents the demand of luxury in our country should imply also the appreciation of culture, so that the great artists who come to us or come from among us should not feel American recognition and American indifference alike valueless and non-significant."

Returning to the analysis of our opera audience, its expectations and ideals, Miss Roof states that Americans "go to the opera for many reasons besides love of music; they go because it is the fashion, to see each other, to satisfy a curiosity—at best, for the sake of a favorite singer." Others "go to the operas as they would to a lecture, armed with books of motives, scores, and electric candles, seeking acquaintance with Wagner's divine harmonies through the cheerless doorway of the schoolroom." These "are often entirely unmusical in taste, and seem to feel—with the reasoning of the New England conscience—that it must be good for them because they don't like it." Again "there are those in a Wagner audience who pretend they like it because it seems distinguished; there are those who are so enamored of the idea that they feel the highest degree of enthusiasm, altho they do not recognize the motives when they hear them; there are those who like it without analysis and without knowledge—and this last is surely the most promising state of the three." Miss Roof's criticism glances impartially from the upper galleries to the boxes. We read:

"At all performances there is, in the upper galleries and among the standees, a large percentage of those whose imaginations have become inflamed by the newspaper notoriety accorded to the principal singers, and who spend their time identifying and gossiping through Elsa's dream and Brünhilde's immolation. Their obtrusive interruptions are a desecration to the music lover, but equally with the music lover they have paid for the right to enjoy the opera in their own way, and, having no musically susceptible sensibilities to be violated, actually do not realize that they are ruining the pleasure of others of different tastes. The audience at the popular Saturday night performances is largely composed of this class—indeed it could scarcely be characterized as otherwise than uncouth; it is customary to hear full-voice questions as to the singer's identity in the midst—preferably in the *piano* passages—of the most exquisite aria.

"So much for the upper galleries and the occasional opera-goer. The floor and boxes represent the frankly social element; also that part of the audience without which opera would not exist. Every one has heard how this portion of the audience talks during the music, how it departs with silken rustle during the perfection of the *Aïda* death duo, and hastens to the ball while Isolde's heart breaks in the final measures of the *Liebestod;* but comparatively little mention is made of the subscriber's substantial and essential contribution. This, undoubtedly, would be the most difficult part of the audience to reform, for it is a stubborn, if squalid, fact that he who pays the piper calls the tune. The subscribers who make our luxurious system of opera possible naturally feel their right to enjoy it in their own way. The American woman of millions would not be permitted to disturb a Bayreuth performance with her chatter, but here in her own opera-house she may indulge in conversation with her neighbor during the unveiling of the Grail if she will."

Another factor in the present situation, says Miss Roof, is our tendency to tenor and prima-donna worship—to the exaltation of

MISS KATHERINE METCALF ROOF.
"The opera audience," she says, "is the least cultured musically of any American music-attending audience."

the interpreter above the composer. "This deification of the virtuoso," she reminds us, "was the cause of the decadence, or rather arrested development, of Italian opera." And the deification of the tenor, she finds, is "almost as characteristic of the American as of the Italian." We read further:

"Such interpretative genius as that of Mme. Ternina and Herr Reiss; such art as that of Mmes. Sembrich, Gadski, Lehmann, and Schumann-Heink, and of M. de Reszke and Sig. Caruso, can not receive too much appreciation. The fact to be regretted is that the tribute to the singer should be so often disproportionate and indiscriminate. Such an exaggerated form of tenor worship, for instance, as M. Jean de Reszke inspired, seeming to blind his admirers to any other quality or individual in the performance, is of little value in the promotion of musical culture."

Moreover, "certain popular episodes in the operas are applauded without regard to the singer's interpretation, very much as the uncultured audience applauds the sentiment in lieu of the actor's art." Returning to the case of the individual singer, we learn that while artistic and popular success are not synonymous, "they may arrive at the same conclusion by different routes."

Of all nationalities, says Miss Roof, only the German goes to the opera for the sake of the opera alone. The Italian, as already stated, is chiefly interested in the singer. This is true to a less degree, we are told, of the French audience, which, moreover, "is patriotic to the verge of provincialism in its musical taste." Turning to England, we find that "the fashionable element in an English opera audience listens more quietly than the French, Italian, or American, but has less musical taste." While America has not

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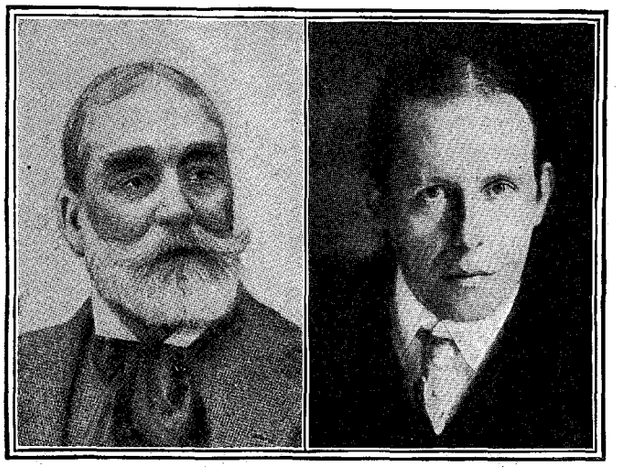
yet learned to insist upon artistic conditions for its opera, Miss Roof concedes that "our public will not permanently accept inferior singers," and that "it is beginning to have glimmerings concerning interpretation."

"PUNCH'S" CHANGE OF EDITORS.

SIR FRANCIS C. BURNAND'S resignation as editor of London's famous comic weekly, *Punch*, and Mr. Owen Seaman's succession to the office, will not, it is generally predicted by the American press, result in any notable change in the aspect of that classic sheet. "Others may change," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "but *Punch* retains a kind of Olympian uniformity; from its first number, sixty-five years ago, to the last, its outward



SIR FRANCIS C. BURNAND. He is a master of the literary burlesque in the form of novels and plays.

MR. OWEN SEAMAN. Who writes "the most graceful humorous verse since Calverley."

THE OLD AND THE NEW EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

appearance and inward savor are practically identical." And now, as if by fore-ordination, *The Post* adds, "the admirable parodist, Owen Seaman, takes the head of the table, and *Punch* will, if anything, be more *Punch* than ever."

The retiring editor, Sir Francis Burnand, was intimately associated with *Punch* for twenty years before he assumed the editorship, a quarter of a century ago. The New York *Times* says of him:

"If ever a man found his right vocation it was Burnand when he became editor of *Punch*, yet he settled on the vocation of a humorist after deciding, first, to become a lawyer, then an Anglican clergyman, then a Catholic priest, and then an actor. . . . He has been an ideal editor, ever on the alert to discover new men, writers, or artists; ever appreciative of good work and quick to pick out the flaws in work that is not good, and, what has been regarded as a most important quality, retaining a neutral attitude in regard to political and religious questions. Under his editorship *Punch* has printed few cartoons of the bitterly partizan character which marked those it published under Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, and Tom Taylor, the editors who preceded Sir Francis. . . . His activity has been amazing, and when the sparkling, bubbling character of his humor is taken into consideration it becomes more amazing still. He is an inveterate punster; every English humorist has to be, but the number of the puns he incorporated into his books was a little too much for even the average English reader. 'Ten puns on a page is exhausting,' some critic once said about 'Happy Thoughts.'"

Among his best known burlesques are: "Mokeanna," "The Modern Sandford and Merton," "New Light on Darkest Africa," and "The Ride to Khiva." His "Happy Thoughts" went through twenty editions. But his chief productivity was in the drama, more than a hundred and twenty plays, chiefly burlesques and light comedies, standing to his credit. His successor, Mr. Owen Seaman, is widely known for his humorous verse—more especially in the line of brilliant parody, as represented in such volumes as "The Battle of the Bays." Among his other publications are "Horace at Cambridge," "In Cap and Bells," "Borrowed Plumes," and "A Harvest of Chaff." The choice of him was inevitable, remarks *The Times Saturday Review*, but adds, with a note of misgiving, "Owen Seaman has done so many things well that it seems he might have developed into something larger in the way of a twentieth-century British humorist, untrammeled by editorial cares."

Sir Francis Burnand's resignation, according to *The Citizen* (Columbus, Ohio), "reminds the world that another bright man, who has proved his humorous quality, has failed to make a funny paper of *Punch*, even tho it draws upon the wit of all England." That *Punch* is dull is undoubtedly the prevailing American view; but on this point *The Evening Post* makes illuminating comment. After asserting that *Punch* has no serious rival in the comic field except *Fliegende Blätter*, this paper goes on to say:

"Dull it is, in the sense that the best fun of the most jocose family may be merely tantalizing to the outsider. A nudge to the initiated may be sufficient to recall jokes proved by a thousand laughs; the uninitiated needs a clew. Now *Punch's* family is London—a family whose acquaintance is tolerably worth while—and probably no one who has not imaginatively made himself familiar with the mood of London has any business with *Punch* at all. It is the homesickness for London that extends the subscription list to the bounds of the Empire; it is the desire to know what London thinks of itself, of the provinces of the world, that makes readers for *Punch* in every land. It represents London in the mood of intellectual dalliance as thoroughly as *Fliegende Blätter* does non-Prussian Germany. This representative quality gives to these two comic papers something of the solemnity of institutions.

"No other nation has shown the same continuity of humor. French comic journalism, which in sheer literary and artistic ability yields to none, is always prone to lapse into didactic and fairly savage satire or into crapulous buffoonery. A genuine humorist like Gavarni or Caran d'Ache is a rare apparition; the tendency is toward the portentous caricature of Daumier or Forain. One remembers a few great names, but hardly the journals that kept them in pay. In our own country, the absence of anything like genuine comic journalism is even more striking. We deal with isolated names, and not with journalistic pedigrees. In fact, the only caricaturists that approximately measure up to the English or Continental standards are those that work for the daily press. If Mr. McCutcheon should come east, it would shift the center of gravity of newspaper caricature; if Mr. Rogers should quit Herald Square for Park Row, a good deal of political satire would take the Subway with him. Throughout American comic journalism the same lack of sequence is felt."

Our own comic journalism, remarks *The Post*, suffers equally from vulgarity and fastidiousness.

WHY HISTORY NEEDS REWRITING.

HISTORY always needs to be rewritten because it is always written wrong. Such is the dictum of Prof. George Santayana in the concluding volume, named "Reason in Science," for his philosophical system bearing the general title "The Life of Reason." The truth of his deliverance is supported by the declaration that "the conditions of expression and even of memory dragoon the facts and put a false front on diffuse experience." The "interesting," he says, is brought forward "as if it had been central and efficacious in the march of events. . . . Kings and generals are endowed with motives appropriate to what the historian values in their actions; plans are imputed to them prophetic of their actual achievements, while the thoughts that really preoccupied them remain buried in absolute oblivion." Professor Santayana does not make the wholesale charge against historians of deliberate falsification, but represents them—at least the "honest historian"—as victims against their wills. The allowance

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might charitably be taken in much of the contemporary judgment of Froude. The historian, he continues, as he loves the truth, would wish to see and to render it entire; "but the limits of his book and of his knowledge force him to be partial." "It is only a very great mind," he declares, "seasoned by large wisdom, that can lend such an accent and such a carrying power to a few facts as to make them representative of all reality." Professor Santayana's ideal historian is he who aims at truth rather than effect or support of preconceptions, as the following shows:

"Some historians indeed are so frankly partizan or cynical that they avowedly write history with a view to effect, either political or literary. Moralizing historians belong to this school, as well as those philosophers who worship evolution. They sketch every situation with malice and twist it, as if it were an argument, to bring out a point, much as fashionable portrait painters sometimes surcharge the characteristic, in order to make a bold effect at a minimum expense of time and devotion. And yet the truly memorable aspect of a man is that which he wears in the sunlight of common day, with all his generic humanity upon him. His most interesting phase is not that which he might assume under the limelight of satirical or literary comparisons. The characteristic is after all the inessential. It marks a peripheral variation in the honest and sturdy lump. To catch only the heartless shimmer of individuality is to paint a costume without the body that supports it. Therefore a broad and noble historian sets down all within his apperception. His literary interests are forgotten; he is wholly devoted to expressing the passions of the dead. His ideal, emanating from his function and chosen for no extraneous reason, is to make his heroes think and act as they really thought and acted in the world."

It is the opposite, however, which really happens, says the writer, "sometimes to a marked and scandalous degree." He continues:

"As legend becomes in a few generations preposterous myth, so history, after a few rehandlings and condensations, becomes unblushing theory. . . . The function of history, if it could be thoroughly fulfilled, would be to render theory unnecessary. Did we possess a record of all geological changes since the creation we should need no geological theory to suggest to us what those changes must have been. Hypothesis is like the rule of three: it comes into play only when one of the terms is unknown and needs to be inferred from those which are given. The ideal historian, since he would know all the facts, would need no hypothesis, and since he would imagine and hold all events together in their actual juxtapositions he would need no classifications. The intentions, acts, and antecedents of every mortal would be seen in their precise places, with no imputed qualities or scope; and when those intentions had been in fact fulfilled, the fulfilments too would occupy their modest position in the rank and file of marching existence. To omniscience the idea of effect and cause would be unthinkable. If all things were perceived together and coexisted for thought, as they actually flow through being, on one flat phenomenal level, what sense would there be in saying that one element had compelled another to appear? The relation of cause is an instrument necessary to thought only when thought is guided by presumption. We say, 'If this thing had happened, that other thing would have followed'—a hypothesis which would lapse and become unmeaning had we always known all the facts. For no supposition contrary to fact would have entered discourse."

Memory itself, says the writer, "is an expedient by which what is hopelessly lost in its totality may at least be partly kept in its beauty and significance; and experience can be enlarged in no other way than by carrying into the moving present the lesson and transmitted habit of much that is past." History, he says, is reduced to a similar indirect method of recovering what has lapsed. "The historian's object may be to bring the past again before the mind in all its living reality, but in pursuing that object he is obliged to appeal to inference, to generalization, and to dramatic fancy." As these processes bring into play so much of the writer's idiosyncrasy, truth is always colored by the narrator, and historic verity is an ideal ever to be striven for, but never attained.

LUDWIG FULDA IN AMERICA.

SELDOM has a visitor from Germany been as cordially received by the press as has Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the distinguished German poet and dramatist who is now lecturing in America under the auspices of the Germanistic Society. This organization, which purposes to act as an intellectual mediator between Germany and the United States, is only one phase of the movement initiated by the Kaiser Wilhelm's suggestion of an exchange of professors. President Roosevelt, we learn from the German *Herold*, has accepted the position of "honorary president." A scientist, Professor Delitzsch, was the first leader of modern German thought whom the society invited to our shores; in his wake follows a dramatist.

Dr. Fulda's name is not unknown in this country, some of his earlier and lighter works being used here as German text-books, while several of his dramas have been presented in German at the Irving Place Theater, New York. His fame, we are told, rests on the romantic comedies "The Talisman" and "The Son of the

DR. LUDWIG FULDA.

By his translations of Molière he has done for that dramatist what Schlegel and Tieck have done for Shakespeare. Both are German classics now.

Caliph," and on "The Sisters," "The Lost Paradise," and "Friends of Youth." The *Staats Zeitung* (New York) thinks that he has not yet created anything that may be styled great, but much that is good, and adds: "Above all, it may be said in his favor that he is healthy. He may never lead his public; he is sure not to mislead it." As a further characterization the paper states that he places Schiller above Goethe. "One of the greatest triumphs of the new German school," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "was the accession of Fulda and his conversion into a serious dramatist." His visit, it further remarks, is "another evidence of our amazing thirst for knowledge in all its forms"; and its effect, we are informed on the same authority, "should not be an outbreak of translations of Fulda's plays, which are studies of German life, but the writing of American plays in Fulda's spirit." To quote further:

"The visit of Fulda concerns chiefly our drama, because his own reputation has been made in that field. Fulda is significant because he grew up with the founding of the new school in Germany,

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and actually joined the reformers after he had made a reputation with comedies in the old line. The German drama, led by Hauptmann and Sudermann, has advanced under the wing of Ibsen until there is no field which the German dramatist does not take for his province. Plays are not forbidden there because they deal with religious subjects, with sociology, or with sexual questions, so long as they are written in the modern truth-seeking spirit, and not from the old French idea of exploiting sex to tickle lascivious appetites. 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' has been played in German without creating a riot and to the satisfaction of the lovers of sociological drama."

In an interview reported in the New York *Times* Dr. Fulda expressed the conviction that future friendships of nations will be based on cultural affinities. His lecture tour through America he regards as pioneer work in this direction. Once Americans were looked upon as semibarbarians whose only aim in life was the pursuit of the dollar. "But," he says, "we have learned to respect and to admire you. We realize that America is no longer a country of crass commercialism, but has developed a fine appreciation of ideal values and an immense thirst for culture." Dr. Fulda bitterly exposes the injustice to German writers of our present copyright-law regulations. He charges an American with having plagiarized his play "The Lost Paradise," and accuses Barrie of having "borrowed" in the "Admirable Crichton" pretty largely from another of his plays entitled "Robinson's Island," a fact pointed out at the time by German critics. Talking about literature and literary men he proclaimed Bernard Shaw the greatest living English writer. "That man," he says, "is a genius. He is marvelous. He is a personality. He looks upon the world with his own eyes. I would call him a discoverer, one who discovers the old in the new and thus adds materially to our intellectual riches."

GREAT WRITERS OF CONTEMPORARY HOLLAND.

ALTHO so little is being said in current criticism regarding the contemporary writers of Holland, we are assured by Mr. H. Messet, a contributor to the *Mercure de France* (Paris), that these writers are doing work which will make a stir when introduced to the European reading world. Translations of Dutch novels, he says, are being prepared at this moment in Germany and France. In an interesting survey of the literary-artistic movement in Holland since 1875, he dwells particularly upon two authors who represent and lead the national literary life of to-day. These are Herman Heyermans, whose one-act play "A Case of Arson" has been recently introduced to English and American audiences by Mr. Henri de Vries, and I. Querido. To know the work and characteristics of these men, says Mr. Messet, is to know what Holland's contribution is to modern culture and art. To condense and quote further:

Heyermans is the father of a school and a literary movement He began as a socialist, as a disciple of older socialistic writers who, in the eighties, started a reaction against the literary tendencies that had prevailed for a number of years—"bourgeois" tendencies. Art had been too individualistic, and in the name of democracy and humanity it had to be transformed. Heyermans, in full sympathy with this reaction, founded a periodical to advocate the new ideas by precept and example. It was to encourage naturalism, realism, and impressionism. It was to emancipate literature and give it vitality, health, and power.

Heyermans is best known as a dramatist and as the author of a series of sketches called "Folklandjes." These have enjoyed an extraordinary popularity. Some of them are humorous, some pathetic and dramatic; they deal with life in all its aspects, and display insight, a keen sense of the ridiculous, and a fantastic, capricious imagination. His plays are very successful; they are all thesis-plays. He has created many types, but his strength lies in depicting crowds rather than individuals. His most ambitious novel is "Diamatstad" ("The Diamond City"), which is intended to be a modern epic. It is replete with brilliant and animated scenes, and its style is rich and exuberant; but its psychology of society is held to be doubtful.

If Heyermans has talent, Querido is a genius. His parents were Portuguese nobles, with an Oriental strain, but he was born in Holland and his Oriental quality is discernible only in the ardor of his temperament and the splendor of his imagination and imagery. He is a poet in prose and a novelist of the first order.

His finest works are: "Levensgang," "Menschenwee," and "Kunstenaarsleven." The first-named was a veritable revelation. Nothing more lifelike and true had ever been done in Dutch fiction. The principal character of the novel is a Jewish *parvenu*, a goldsmith, and this figure excited general admiration.

Even a greater sensation was created by "Menschenwee," which followed. One critic said that it would do for Dutch art of the twentieth century what Rembrandt's "Night Watch" did for the art of the seventeenth. It is like a magnificent symphony; it is divided into four parts, each describing life in the country—nature and man—in a different season. Some of its realism is coarse, Zolaesque, but in the main it is a superb panorama of rural life.

One of the great figures of the novel is Kees, a poacher, a giant who is shunned and feared, whose hand is against every man, because he has been refused work and opportunity, maltreated and unjustly been made an outcast. Kees is married to a shrew and superstitious bigot, and he hates his wife and all his children except one, a sickly boy. This tie alone attaches him to humanity. The death of the child destroys the last tie, and Kees becomes, in fact, an enemy of society.

This novel is full of dramatic episodes, life, and humanity. It is to be classed with the greatest works of Balzac and of Shakespeare. In fact, Querido may be called the Dutch Balzac, for his books constitute another "human comedy," and he has grasped and painted every passion, instinct, ambition, and interest.

He is romantic to the core, but while his spirit is that of an idealist and philosopher, his sole concern in art is to represent life as it is, to make man (especially the humble, poor man) understand himself. His love of the fields, of nature, is profound, as is his knowledge of them.

His last novel is symbolical. It tells the story of the struggles of a man with the artist in him, of a long illness, of triumph over death and return to life, to work, to love. It is a symbolization of life and a hymn to love which is so sublime as to invite comparison with the Song of Solomon. There is much about his colors, his methods of writing, of creating atmospheres, which suggests the greatest painters of Holland's greatest period.

Among the artists and novelists of Holland that stand next to these great names, the critic tells us, are Frans Netscher, Marcellus Emants, and Louis Couperus. Netscher is a realist who studies "low life" in an objective, cold manner. He is vigorous and lucid, but he does not move his readers. He is a disciple of Zola. Emants is a penetrating psychologist, but his subjects are unpleasant and his types negative. His women are of the "revolted" class—dissatisfied, vain, selfish; his men sensual, debased, degenerate. He does not make vice attractive, but he studies it as a natural-historian, without approval or disapproval. He knows causes and consequences, but refuses to judge or "take sides" in life. Couperus has been tarnslated into several languages. He is very popular, especially with women. He is brilliant, but rather shallow. He paints average men and women, and some of his novels are sad and tragic. The best of his works is "Eline Vere"—the story of a nervous, unhappy woman with an unsatisfied yearning for love.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY NOTES.

RECENT facts, remarks *The World To-Day* (Chicago), go to weaken the generally accepted belief that the study of the classics is declining. "From all sides," it continues, "come reports that the number of students in Greek is increasing." It points further to the announcement by the University of Chicago Press of two new publications, *The Classical Journal*, and a quarterly to be called *Classical Philology*.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER, at one time on the editorial staff of "The Standard Dictionary," died in Baltimore, on February 26, at the age of eighty-one. Dr. Palmer, who was also one of the reviewers for THE LITERARY DIGEST, went to the California gold-fields among the original forty-niners. He was known as the writer of several very popular poems, as well as for his stories and political sketches. His best known poems were "Stonewall Jackson's Way," written during the battle of Antietam, and "Fred Braddock." Among his other works were "The Queen's Heart," a comedy; "The New and Old," "Up and Down the Irrawaddi," "Folk Songs," and "The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE LIMITS OF HYPNOTISM.

THERE was a time when we were told that hypnotism would shortly be capable of all things—good and bad. It was hailed, on the one hand, as a universal healer and educator, and, on the other, it was feared as a subtle and dangerous aid to crime. It is probable that in both these rôles its power has been greatly overestimated, altho it still remains one of the wonders of modern science. The writer of an article with the above heading, in *Cosmos* (Paris), sets this forth in the limits of a few paragraphs, some of which we translate below. He says:

"When a subject, predisposed or previously trained, is plunged into hypnosis, he obeys the commands of the hypnotizer, whose conscious will is substituted for his own. . . . There are limits to this power of the hypnotizer, but its existence admits of no doubt. There is produced under the influence of hypnosis a sort of mental vertigo that leaves the hypnotized person almost defenseless against the impulses that are suggested to him. These may act after awakening without the subject's recollection that he has been asleep or his knowledge of the real motives of his actions.

"The theory of this fact has been given by Janet and Grasset, who assert the existence of a double psychism, a superior self and an automatic subself; hypnosis causes their separation and independent action. Sleep, dreams, and somnambulism are very well explained on this theory of more or less complete states of disaggregation."

The author reminds us that, as early as 1860, Dr. Durand-de Eros, writing under the pseudonym of "Dr. I. P. Phillips," predicted that braidism (hypnotism was then so called from the investigations of Dr. Braid) would acquire great importance in diagnosis, would illuminate medical jurisprudence, aid the judge on the bench, and prevent the condemnation of the innocent, furnishing, he said, "the basis of an intellectual and moral orthopedy which will certainly be inaugurated sooner or later both in educational establishments and in penitentiaries." The present writer notes that these predictions have not been realized. Attempts at "moral orthopedy" by hypnotism have generally proved injurious failures, altho they may exceptionally be useful. He quotes some rather sarcastic remarks of Professor Wundt regarding them as follows:

"According to these pedagogues of hypnotism, in order to make moral men out of children, we have only to take the children to the hypnotizer, who will suggest to them to be good and obedient in future, until the desired quality is sufficiently imprinted upon their characters. In case of backsliding, the cure by suggestion is resumed. Still better, it is not impossible that with sufficient patience the intellectual faculties may be perfected by suggestion. In any case it is supposed that in this way methods of instruction will be remarkably facilitated and simplified. The first qualification that will, in future ages, be demanded of the candidate for a professorship will be that of hypnotization."

The writer goes on to note that since hypnotism acts on the subliminal self, it must oppose, rather than aid, education, which, as Renouvier says, should "give the habit of attention to study, lessen the domain of credulity by developing the critical sense, exercise independent reflection, strengthen the will; . . . in a word, teach the child to doubt and to wish, to master self and to be free." Now this is evidently not the work of suggestion. The writer can therefore see no way of utilizing hypnotism in the systematic education of the will, for a will that had no other basis than suggestion would be so weak as to be practically non-existent. The same argument, he thinks, will apply to psychotherapy. He agrees with Blocq, who wrote about 1889 that hypnotism should be used as a therapeutic agent only in cases where the injuries due to its employment are far outweighed by those of the disease, as in aphonia, paralysis, or muscular contraction. He gives the following three conclusions of Grasset, in which he believes the whole matter is comprised:

"1. Hypnotism, since it is by no means inoffensive, and may be contraindicated as well as indicated, should not be employed except by a practised physician.

"2. We must not expect suggestion to cure a purely mental state, nor even a grave and profound neurosis like hysteria.

"3. The capital indication of hypnotism in therapeutics is furnished by the precise localizations of the neuroses to be treated, especially hysteria."

The author goes on to say that when nervous disease is treated hypnotically, certain of the nervous symptoms disappear, but a cure rarely results. The uses of hypnotism appear therefore to be much more restricted than was once supposed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEA GOLD UP TO DATE.

THERE has been much talk about extracting gold from the sea, but up to the present time the results have been interesting to chemists rather than to financiers. That the gold is there everyone admits; that it can be extracted seems also to be acknowledged; but most experts seem to believe that the cost of extraction can never be brought below the value of the product. This, however, is not the opinion of Prof. P. de Wilde, of the University of Brussels, who reviews the subject in the *Archives des Sciences et Physiques et Naturelles*. We learn from a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) that Mr. de Wilde is himself the patentee of a process for marine-gold extraction, which he has successfully carried out in the laboratory. He believes that, even on a commercial scale, it is practical and economical. Says the writer of the note referred to above:

"One of the laws of glyptogenesis (that is, of the play of physical forces that have given to the earth its slowly-changing shape) is the leveling action of water, which wears away the higher parts, depositing the débris on the lower. Thus the rivers carry to the sea the material that they have taken from the mountains through the action of their tributary streams.

"Now among the rocks whose fragments are deposited or dissolved in the water of the sea are some gold-bearing ores. Native gold is met in greater or less quantity in quartz, granite, diorite, serpentine, and mica schist; and it may also be associated with the ores of copper, lead, etc., and with pyrite, galena, and blende.

"In fact, the gold-bearing alluvium, the rivers that leave among their sands particles of gold that may be extracted by washing, show well the erosive origin of this gold, which has been brought from great distances.

"The gold thus left in its course by a stream naturally does not get as far as the sea. . . . But there is also finely divided gold which may be carried down to the ocean. Once there, what becomes of it?

"It was noted long ago that solutions of salt attack metallic silver, changing it into chlorid, which remains dissolved in the salt water. Thus Proust in 1787 and 1789 discovered the presence of silver compounds in sea water. In 1850 investigation . . . showed that there was about one milligram of silver in 100 liters of sea water [about a grain to 1,600 gallons]. And what is true of silver is true also of gold, which exists similarly in solution, in divers compounds.

"A communication from H. Wurtz, of New York, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1856, attributed to Prof. T. Sterry Hunt the discovery of gold in sea water. E. Sonstadt proved the presence of minute quantities of gold, less than 64 milligrams [about a grain] to the ton, in water taken from a bay in the Isle of Man.

"But in 1894, Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, having doubted the value of Sonstadt's work, Prof. A. Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, took up the investigation, and found in water from the coast of New South Wales, Australia, by new methods of analysis, about ½ to 1 grain of gold to the ton.

"Professor Liversidge has found gold in wrack, as well as in oyster-shells, salt hay, etc. And in 1884 an assayer in the mint at San Francisco found in the bay of that city about 32 milligrams of gold to the ton, which he regarded as combined with bromin or iodin."

The latest investigator, Professor de Wilde, treats a ton of sea

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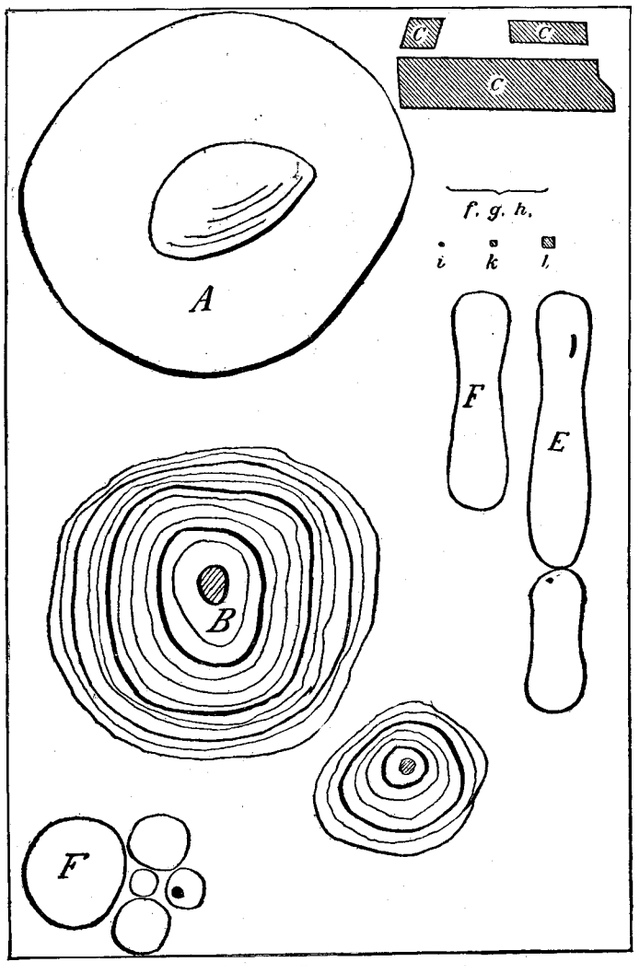
water with a concentrated solution of tin chlorid, which forms with the gold the complex compound known as "purple of Cassius." This is precipitated with the magnesium hydrate set free in the water by mixing milk of lime with it. Thus, after other treatment, the gold is finally obtained as a cyanid, from which it may be extracted by numerous well-known methods. De Wilde finds that there is a very great difference in the amount of gold in water from various localities. In North Sea water none at all was found. Probably organic matter in the water precipitates the gold, which falls to the sea-bottom and is lost. The writer goes on to say of recent experiments:

"The problem of the industrial extraction of marine gold seemed to Liversidge and to Sonstadt a solvable one. There are advantages in having to work upon a material so abundant and so easy to procure. . . . Only, altho the secondary expenses are low, we must not employ in the extraction substances that are more costly than the gold itself. Patents have already been taken out in England by John F. Duke, and in Belgium by de Wilde, for carrying on practically the process of analysis indicated above.

"But it is necessary, if the extraction is to become economically possible, that the water should be sufficiently rich in gold. The apparatus could be installed on board a ship that could seek the richest marine currents. Again, certain experimenters of London have recently patented an apparatus and a process for extracting gold from sea water. Finally, and this time the investigation enters into the domain of the practical, there has been formed in England a company for the extraction of gold from the sea, whose scientific expert is the celebrated chemist Sir William Ramsay. This company has taken out no patent, but keeps its process secret.

"In any case the conviction of M. de Wilde is that wherever there is at our disposal an abundance of sea water containing a minimum of 32 milligrams of gold to the ton, nothing will be easier and more economical than to extract the precious metal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MAGNIFIED 10,000 TIMES.

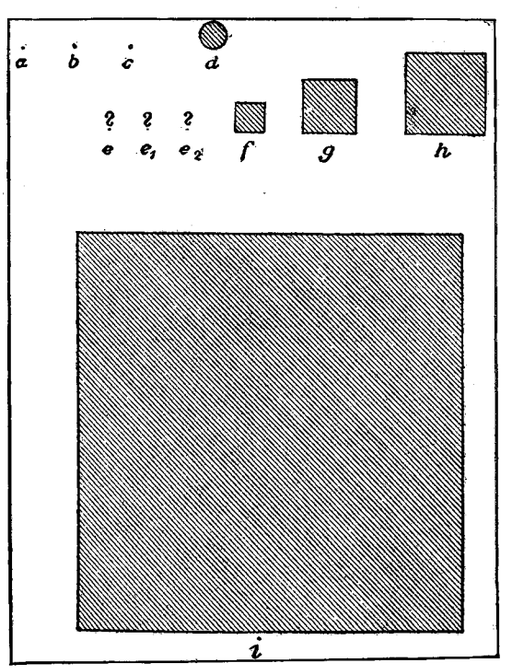
A. Human blood-corpuscles. *B*. Rice-starch grain. *C*. Kaolin suspended in water. *E*, *F*. Bacteria. *f*, *g*, *h*. Particles of a colloidal solution of gold. *i*, *k*, *l*. Particles of a gold solution in the act of precipitation.

HOW LARGE IS A MOLECULE?

SOME interesting diagrams illustrating the size of molecules as generally received, by comparison with other very small particles magnified thousands of times, are reproduced from a recent German work in an article contributed to *Umschau* by Dr. Bechhold and translated for *The Scientific American* (New York, February 17). The writer notes, to begin with, that by the term "molecule" we mean the smallest possible particle of a chemical substance. Thus if a piece of cane-sugar is broken into smaller and smaller fragments, and if this process could be carried far enough, a point would finally be reached beyond which the subdivision could not be carried without decomposing the sugar and thus producing something different. At this point we have reached the cane-sugar molecule. He goes on:

"Now, molecules are composed of atoms, which are the smallest possible particles of the chemical elements, and the dimensions of molecules vary greatly according to the number and character of the atoms of which they consist. The hydrogen molecule is a very small one, for it is composed of only two atoms of hydrogen. The molecule of cane-sugar is comparatively large, containing 12 atoms of carbon, 22 of hydrogen, and 11 of oxygen. But there are molecules of much greater size. The molecule of albumen is believed to contain nearly 1,000 atoms.

"The subdivision of a lump of sugar, described above, is purely hypothetical, but many substances can be so divided very easily by dissolving them in water or some other liquid. In solution they are resolved either into separate molecules, as is the case with cane-sugar, or into larger or smaller groups of molecules. In the case of substances with very complex molecules especially, it must not be supposed that all the particles in the solution are equal in



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MAGNIFIED 1,000,000 TIMES.

a. Molecule of water. *b*. Molecule of alcohol. *c*. Molecule of chloroform. *d*. Molecule of soluble starch. *e–h*. Particles of colloidal solution of gold. *i*. Particles of gold in the act of precipitation.

MOLECULES UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

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size; on the contrary, there are many reasons for believing that the groups of molecules are in various stages of disintegration.

"The 'ultra microscope,' invented by Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, has made it possible to detect, in a solution, solid particles of a diameter of four-millionths of a millimeter. (The limit of the best microscopes is 75 times as great, or 3 ten-thousandths of a millimeter.) This new optical instrument has brought the largest molecules, such as those of albumen and soluble starch, into the realm of visibility. The accompanying diagrams, from a recent publication of Dr. Zsigmondy, may serve to give a vague idea of the dimensions of this ultramicroscopic world. If one of the largest of molecules, that of soluble starch, could be actually magnified 10,000 times in every direction, so that its volume would be multiplied 1,000,000,000, it would still be smaller than a pea. One of the five million corpuscles which are contained in a cubic centimeter of blood would, if enlarged in the same proportion, fill a large room, for its diameter would measure six meters [nearly 20 feet]."

THE MOST POWERFUL WAR-SHIP.

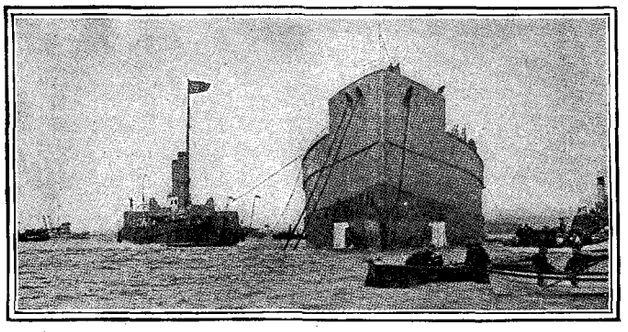
THIS rank, by general consent, seems to be awarded to the *Dreadnought*, the great British battle-ship launched by King Edward at Portsmouth dockyard on February 10 last, and described in our issue for February 24, p. 274, *Engineering* (London, February 9) calls this vessel "beyond doubt the most powerfully armed, the best protected, and the fastest battle-ship ever laid down." The writer of the editorial from which this characterization is quoted notes in the first place that the new ship will carry ten 12-inch guns, and he lays special stress on the way in which these are to be arranged. His comparison with our latest practise is of interest to Americans. He writes:

"The American proposal is to fit pairs of 12-inch guns, in two barbettes at the bow and in two at the stern, all eight guns being in the center line of the ship, the inner barbettes in each case being at a higher level than those in front, so that all four guns in the forward part of the ship may fire ahead as well as on either beam, and that all four guns aft may fire astern as well as abeam. It should be stated that these guns will not be superposed, as in the case of some of the earlier American ships, but will be entirely separate. The arrangement is open to the objection that the blast from the guns in the rear pair may considerably disturb the men working the guns in front, and especially the captain at the more or less exposed firing station, while the unignited gases entering through the ventilating holes on the top of the hood may have a stupefying effect on the whole gun crew.

"In the *Dreadnought* both these objections have been overcome. . . . On the forecastle there will be mounted two 12-inch guns in a barbette, the center line being considerably above the water-level. On each side, a short distance to the rear, there will be two other pairs of 12-inch guns on the upper-deck level, and in order to enable these guns to fire ahead an embrasure is formed at each side of the forecastle, so that all six 12-inch guns may take part in a running fight. At the same time four of them can be used on each broadside. Aft there are two pairs of guns, both in the center line of the ship, one pair to the rear of the other; but with this difference, as compared with the American design, that both pairs of guns are on the same level and are a considerable distance apart. The four guns, therefore, can not be fired astern, altho they have a very considerable arc of training abaft and forward of the beam. Instead of placing the guns in the fore-and-aft line they might have been mounted in echelon, but the objection to this is the same as that made to the American plan. Presuming the four guns mounted in echelon to be fired on the beam, the blast and unignited gases from one pair of guns might seriously hinder the work done by the other pair. As it is, with the gun muzzles in line, and a considerable distance apart, there is less likelihood of interference the one with the other, especially as the admiral would make it a point in his tactics to secure the weather berth."

The writer admits that this arrangement reduces the stern fire to two guns, which is less than usual; but he is sure that the pair of 12-inch guns will be adequate, in view of the other qualities of the *Dreadnought*, and "in comparison with probable combatants"—a peculiarly British point of view, which strikes the mere American as not altogether safe. This he elaborates as follows:

"It is not probable—at all events, for several years—that any of our possible enemies will build a ship with greater offensive power or with more admirably distributed and effective armor protection. That being so, one is justified in assuming that the *Dreadnought* will not require to run before a superior ship. Moreover, her speed of 21 knots would probably enable her to outclass any more powerfully-armed vessel, as in most foreign Powers the question of cost must militate against high speed, with such gun-power. The tactics would be rather to swing the ship, so as to bring to bear



THE "DREADNOUGHT."
Immediately after the launching, showing her huge bows.

upon a following enemy the whole broadside. This was undoubtedly Admiral Togo's procedure, and, as events showed, it was the correct one.

"The *Dreadnought*, therefore, besides having ten 12-inch guns, will have the enormous broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns, which far excels anything in previous ships. Since the range in battle-ship engagements of the future is likely to be not less than five miles, and as it is essential that each shot must have a smashing effect, apart altogether from the power of penetrating armor, it may be taken that nothing less than a 10-inch gun is of any avail; so the 12-inch gun confers undoubted and necessary superiority."

Other points of superiority, which we have not space to more than mention, are the *Dreadnought's* efficient protection against torpedoes and submarines and her adoption of the steam turbine as a motive power, with higher pressure than any hitherto used.

Are Physicians Overpaid?—The popular idea that fees for important surgical operations are excessive, and that medical men make a practise of overcharging wealthy patients, is declared to be erroneous by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia). Says this paper:

"Medical and surgical services have no value, in that they are invaluable. That is, there is no measure by which they can be judged. All other professions, excepting the clergy, deal with property, and they are paid in accordance with the value of the material things they create or save. The lawyer gets 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. or whatever may be the unwritten custom. Sometimes he calmly takes all, of course. Life, on the other hand, is immaterial and without value. It is valueless or invaluable, according to the word we prefer, and can not be measured in dollars. When it is destroyed carelessly, by railroads, for instance, the courts can not direct compensation, for the loser is dead. The surviving family is damaged pecuniarily only to the extent of the deceased's earning power and is compensated in accordance therewith, but the life itself does not complicate the matter at all. There is an actual French case recorded in which a woman complained to the court that she received but 2,000 francs for the death of her husband in a railroad wreck, while a man who lost his legs received 10,000 francs. The judge curtly told her that she could get another husband, but the man could not get more legs. It was flippant, yet it expressed the natural law of pecuniary damage for her, but personal damage to the man. Similarly, when a life is saved, no one can estimate the money value of the service, for it has none. A rich man has been known to pay $50 to a veterinary for treating a horse, and refuse an equal amount to a physician for similar services to himself. The millionaire who pays his

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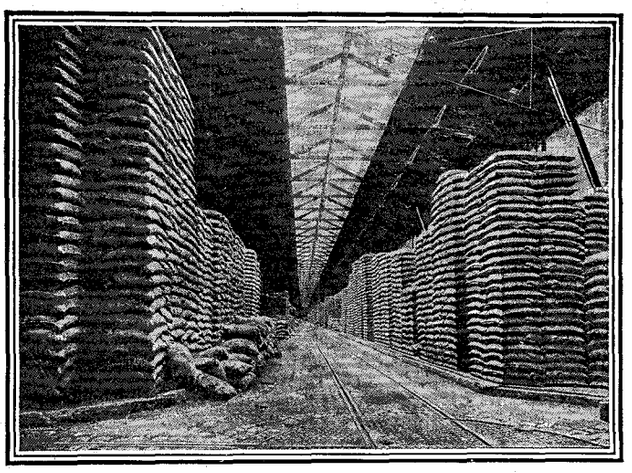
doctor $10 for life-saving labors puts a correct estimate on his own life. Dr. Morris's correspondent evidently thought her relative's life was worth but $600—and she ought to know. Recent despatches from Vienna assert that Austrian physicians resent their fees. A veterinary for inoculating a cow gets eightpence, or four times what the physician receives for a vaccination. From an inspection of some of the immigrants from that country, it is possible that a cow is worth four men, after all. Nevertheless, when Austrian tramps are arrested, the doctor who examines them receives less than the barber who cuts their hair."

The World's Largest Coffee Pile.—An illustration showing the storage docks at the port of Havre, France, where three and a half million bags of coffee are stored, is given in *The Spice Mill* (New York, February). This is said to be the largest amount of coffee ever collected at one point, representing about one-third of the entire annual crop of Brazil and one-fifth of the total yearly production of the world. Says the paper just named:

"In addition to the fact that so large an amount of coffee is shown, a point in the illustration that will interest coffee men is that in many places the bags are piled over thirty high. In this country eight or, at the most, ten high is considered the limit of safety, as the 'caving in' of a stock of 132-pound coffee-bags is apt to prove dangerous, if not fatal, to any one in its vicinity. By the peculiar method of stacking shown in the illustration, however, the piles present a very firm appearance. The picture deserves a place on the office wall of any one interested in coffee."



A BIG PILE OF COFFEE—231,000 TONS.
One-fifth of the world's annual production.

Precaution Against Floods in the Desert.—On the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, where it passes for a long distance through a desert country, a marked feature of the construction is the long, wide ditches, to carry off the sudden floods of water which occasionally descend from the mountains over this usually dry region. Says a writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, February 24):

"In some instances these ditches must be at least half a mile long, as they appear from the trains. They run to culverts under the track, which are either of concrete or of pile construction with ballasted top. The ditches have been excavated at good width, and the material, which in most cases is either sand or gravel, has, of course, been deposited on the trackside. Where a good deal of water might be expected this material has been heaped up five or six feet high. We were informed officially that at many points the cost of constructing the surface ditches exceeded the cost of the construction of the railroad which they protect.

"Altogether these are the most extensive surface ditches which we have seen on any railroad. The country through which the road passes is subject at times to floods from heavy rains and melting snow in the mountains, and this expensive drainage engineering has been taken as a precaution against washouts. It is well understood that bad washouts frequently occur on other lines passing through country of similar formation."

This company, we are told, has oiled much of its roadbed through the desert, and the use of oil for laying dust is being extended. Trains while passing through the dryest parts of this country are often surrounded with clouds of dust which make traveling very disagreeable, and the oiled roadbed is said to have brought about a great improvement. Oil in that part of the country is cheap, and its use for this purpose is likely to increase in the future.

THE TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.

THAT certain scientific men should be talking and writing about the theoretical possibility of changing one metal into another is sufficiently noteworthy. Not that we are any nearer to making gold than were the alchemists, who spent so much time and labor in trying to accomplish that feat; but recent discoveries have led some people to believe that, after all, the metals differ from one another accidentally rather than fundamentally. The alchemists, it will be remembered, always tried to convert a baser metal into one more precious, and they argued that it should be easier to pass from one precious metal to another than from a base metal to a precious one. The recently discovered phenomena, however, that led some scientists to infer the theoretical possibility of such a change also indicate that it should be less difficult to pass from lead to gold than from silver to gold, altho of course these transmutations are at present far beyond us and probably would not be profitable even if they were practically possible. This matter was alluded to by Mr. Frederick Soddy in his recent presidential address before the Roentgen Society. Mr. Soddy said, as quoted in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 3):

"The attempt of the alchemist to build up a heavy metal like gold from silver was futile, because, even if it could be done, it could not pay. The energy of some hundreds of tons of coal would have to be put into an ounce of silver to convert it into gold; but if gold could be formed from the degradation of a heavier element like lead, the gold would be a mere by-product, and the store of energy liberated simultaneously, however reckoned, would be of far greater value than the gold produced. At the present time we are totally ignorant of any means of altering or affecting in any way the rate of atomic disintegration proceeding spontaneously; or, in other words, we can not effect artificial transmutation."

Commenting on this, *The Electrical Review* bids us note that the old alchemists, according to this view, not only claimed to be able to do something impossible, but had a wrong view of its real value. Says this paper:

"It would be far more profitable, to-day at least, to convert gold into silver and sell the energy thus liberated than to perform the reverse operation; and in the transformation of the base metal, lead, into gold, the value of the product is trifling compared with the value of the work which might be performed during the change. In fact, the gold residue would be much less important in this process than it is in, for example, the electrolytic refining of copper, where it is the value of the gold and silver recovered which makes the process profitable.

"The modern alchemist should seek, therefore, to obtain not so much a valuable product as the valuable energy set free during any transmutation; this should be caught and converted into a useful form. This is just what we are doing to-day in our large power stations, whether they be driven by water power, steam, or gas. We take the fuel or the high-potential water with which nature provides us and by converting them into baser products we extract from them valuable energy which is converted into useful forms. The less the loss during the process and the more uses to which this energy can be put the more valuable is the process. That form of energy which best meets these requirements we believe to be electrical energy. Unfortunately, our methods of

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transmutation are either more costly or more complex than is desirable, but the modern alchemist—the engineer—is not at the end of his resources. He hopes—indeed, expects—to make improvements, and he must be given due credit for what he has already accomplished."

ELECTRIC STEEL.

THE utilization of the high heating power of the electric current is a thing of recent date, and its employment in the smelting of metals is something of yesterday, so that the rapid spread of this process is noteworthy. In an article on the subject contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 10) by Prof. Camille Mabignon of the Collège de France, we are told that it has features of special value and interest. Says this writer:

"The most important metallurgical revolution . . . is quite recent (1860-68); it dates only from the introduction of the Bessemer and Martin processes, which make possible the production, in the molten state, of enormous masses of iron and steel reaching 50 tons or more, so that by the association of several furnaces it is easy to obtain, in a single run, masses of iron corresponding to the needs of the boldest industrial projects. These discoveries are a consequence of the realization of the high temperatures that enable us to keep such masses of steel in the molten state; and their importance may be realized by comparison of the present unit of run, 50 tons, with the unit of puddling, about 50 kilograms [110 pounds]. Before 1860 the fabrication of an important piece was extremely laborious, since it was the result of the combination, by successive forgings, of a number of unitary masses weighing about 100 pounds each.

"It would thus appear that the electric furnace, which enables us to obtain so easily temperatures of 2,000 to 3,000 degrees, might play a useful part in the metallurgy of iron. Electricity as a form of energy is always a luxury; and heating by the electric furnace is not at all economical; but on the other hand electricity possesses a manifest superiority in its flexibility, its docility, and its ease of handling, which give such precision to its applications, and especially in the high value of its yield.

"In the present industrial electric furnaces, which are operated mostly as resistance furnaces, the metallic mass is traversed by the current, which transforms all its energy into heat. . . . It may thus be regulated so as to obtain the temperature that is most favorable to the reactions, or it may be varied according to necessity."

These considerations are entirely in favor of the electric furnace. But, as noted above, it can not compete with coal in regions where the latter is cheap and abundant. Its advantages in the reduction of certain refractory ores, however, are so great that its use is increasing widely. To quote further:

"Certain countries, such as Canada, Brazil, and Chile, which have numerous natural waterfalls contiguous to large deposits of iron ore, are much interested in the introduction of the new method. Several have sent technical missions to Europe to study the working of the new apparatus. . . . After numerous experiments to get at the cost and quality exactly, the [Canadian] commission has rendered a voluminous report which is of great importance in the history of metallurgy."

The author describes at length the chief electric processes—the Heroult, the Keller, the Stassano, and the Kjellin. The experiments of the Canadian commission appear to have established the fact that the steel produced by all these is equal to the best that can be obtained by the older processes. Their advantages are particularly great for the preparation of special steels such as chrome-steel, containing costly metals which are ruined by oxidation. The Kjellin or Swedish process is especially interesting because the metal in the furnace is not traversed at all by the primary current. There are no electrodes, and the current that heats the metallic content is induced in it by the action of a neighboring circuit. Steel prepared by this process is more homogeneous than the best of the old steels, as shown by microscopic examination, and is specially valuable for fine tools, guns, etc. It can not be doubted that "electric" steel has a great future before it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW DRUGS "GO TO THE SPOT."

HOW is it that the tissues of the body exert a selective action on different chemical substances? This phenomenon, which is still somewhat obscure, is obviously of the greatest importance in medicine. Strychnin goes to the spinal cord, chloroform to the blood-corpuscles; specific drugs react only with special forms of protoplasm. This interesting question is discussed editorially in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 20). The writer notes that the German authority Fränkel asserts that action of this kind is due not only to close chemical relations, but often to physiological conditions. The tendency of chloroform to accumulate in the red blood-corpuscles is due, he says, to the facility with which it mixes with lecithin. The medullary sheath of the nerve behaves in the same manner with fatty substances, and hydrocarbons such as ether probably act in like wise, while acids, bases, alcohols, and phenols may readily form chemical combinations with different protoplasmic groups. The writer goes on:

"Certain tissues appropriate poisons from the blood, just as wood fiber will abstract coloring matter, such as picric acid, from a solution, however weak the solution. One theory in explanation of this fact is that the coloring matter in the fiber is not in a solid state, but still in solution. Different fibers and different tissues take different colors, exerting a selective action upon the staining solution in which they are immersed. In the cells of various organs are different chemical groups, while individual substances have different capacities for selection according as they are alkaline, neutral, or acid media. These individual substances are not taken up by the protoplasms of the cells, but by the intermediate substances. . . . . .

"We know that definite groups of atoms in definite positions either act of themselves or produce their activity by being incorporated into other groups. Definite groupings of atoms incorporated in physiologically active substances may arrest that action entirely, weaken it, or give it other properties. The same substance may have both physiological and pathological properties. Alkaloids produce their effects in small doses. That they, however, possess selective affinity for certain tissues we know; they are rapidly excreted to a large extent, but a certain portion is retained and rendered ineffective by the liver, while traces are recognizable in many other tissues. . . . . .

"Certain drugs offer more or less resistance; when this resistance is present the drug is said to be to a greater or less degree inert. This resistance of specific drugs which act upon individual tissues appears to furnish the basis through which the selective properties of tissues are made possible; for if a drug react with all characters of protoplasm, specific results will be found impossible, the very degree of resistance of the tissues making it possible for small doses of certain substances to exert a specific action upon particular tissues, while others are not affected. Emil Fischer declares that a definite configuration is necessary for a sugar molecule in order to influence the action of particular kinds of yeast, and that the fermenting portion of the yeast molecule is related to the fermented sugar molecule as is a key to the lock. We can apply this simile to other substances which have a selective action and are decomposed by exerting it, all other tissues being unaffected."

"A WISE act is the recent regulation passed in Holland forbidding any vehicle except an automobile to use a horn," says *The Automobile* (Feb. 15). "This restriction may somewhat restrict the sale of horns, but not to a considerable extent, and it must result in a more accurate meaning of the horn as an alarm for warning pedestrians and other users of the roads."

"GOLD" has frequently been reported on the teeth of sheep. The facts regarding this matter have recently been investigated by Prof. Liversidge, the Australian scientist, according to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February). Says this paper: "The teeth of the lower jaw bone of a sheep examined by him were encrusted with a yellow substance, resembling iron pyrites, the thickness of the deposit being less than $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch. The incrustation was brittle, and could be removed in scales, leaving a black surface. When examined under the microscope the scales were seen to consist of thin translucent pale brown layers, but did not show any organic structure. They were partially soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, and when heated turned black, leaving a residue consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate. The incrustation thus appears to be a deposit of tartar, accompanied possibly by slight decay of the surface of the tooth, and the metallic lustre is to be attributed to the reflection of light from the different surfaces of the films of the substance."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE SHIFTING BASIS OF THEOLOGY.

WITHIN the space of this generation, says Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) in a recent volume entitled "The Inspiration of Our Faith," Christianity has been shifting her basis from the Latin to the Greek conception of God. In other words, the rule of St. Augustine is giving way to the rule of Clement of Alexandria, and in theological language the doctrine of the transcendence of God is being replaced by belief in his immanence. The results, says the Scotch divine, are excellent for ourselves and for our children. "The immanence of God puts a new face upon religion, making our relation to God at once more reasonable and more lovable." But the census of religious belief still shows an immense preponderance on the side of the Latin theologian. "For one Christian who believes in God within, there are ninety-nine who believe in God without," he declares, and proceeds with his reasons, the first of which, he says, is historical:

"The church has not passed beyond the transcendence to the immanence of God because her thoughts have up to this time been largely formed by a powerful theologian who lived in the fourth century, and whose hand is still upon her mind. When one mentions the name of St. Augustine, people listen with respect because they understand that he was the chief of the Christian fathers, and with indifference because they know nothing about him except that he had a saintly mother, and was converted through Monica's prayers. They do not realize that this African theologian has had more to do with the ordinary Christian's conception of God, and his practical feeling toward God, than all the religious books which stand on priority lists at the circulating libraries, or which are used as books of devotion from day to day. It is, however, a fact that just as the average Christian largely takes his ideas about Satan and the fall from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' so he has learned his view of God from St. Augustine, and altho he may never have read a word of that austere thinker's books he is echoing his thoughts every day in his own prayers and his modest creed. Certainly St. Augustine knew God at first hand, and it was a real God whom he declared. After all, it is one's personal experience which gives the color to his thought and work, and just as the agony of Michelangelo's strenuous soul passed into his pictures, especially into his 'Last Judgment,' so the moral tragedy of this thinker's early life tinged all his writings. He had been a pronounced sinner, and he grounded his theology on sin; he conceived of God as a judge full of righteous wrath and man as a morally helpless being who could not even choose the good. Salvation was therefore from beginning to end the work of God, in which we could have no cooperating share, and grace was distributed according to his absolute good pleasure. God was most high beyond our reach unless he stooped to us, and man was most low beyond any hope unless God chose to have mercy. We were not sons who had gone astray, but who still carried in our soul the dim image of God, and had a claim upon his goodness; we were alien mendicants who stood at his gate and waited till alms were thrown to us."

The precedence of the Augustinian theology represents, the writer declares, a certain economy in truth. The church as well as the individual must rise from one level to another; and it was necessary to quicken the conscience before men could rightly imagine God. Historically considered, "it was a good thing for the decadent Roman Empire and a corrupt human society that St. Augustine was the ruling theologian"; but, the writer adds, "with all respect to St. Augustine it must be allowed that his was not the final idea of God, and even in those early days a Greek father had entered wonderfully into the mind of Jesus and was teaching Christianity not more powerfully but more perfectly than the imperious Latin." The inspirer of the Christian mind of the future is thus described by Dr. Watson:

"In Clement of Alexandria, who lived nearly two centuries before, you have the instance of a man who is not read by the people at large, but who through his influence on a number of minds has indirectly been changing the thought of our day, as when the warmth of summer succeeds the chill quickening air of spring. Clement held that not a few individuals, but a race, was reconciled to God by the life and death of Jesus; that our present existence was not a probation of which none could see the end, but an education for us all; that God was not a divine emperor in a far-off Rome, but one in whom we lived and moved and had our being. Beneath the masterful hand of St. Augustine the profound and spiritual thought of this Greek was for the time crushed, and at last the Roman Church, or at least Pope Benedict IV., removed Clement's name from the calendar of saints. But wisdom is justified of her children, and as Jesus followed the Baptist so the theology of Clement in the order of religious experience and of thought must supersede the theology of St. Augustine. We are living in this more genial day and are under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. There are many in the church, and more outside the church, who regard the doctrine of the Holy Ghost as little else than a speculative dogma of theology or a pretty conceit of the mystics. What it really means is the spiritual presence of God throughout all matter, all thought, all life, and especially in the souls of men. With this presence the conception of God is crowned and completed. For God is first to be thought of as the source of all things, the Eternal Father, and then as the active power that creates everything, the Eternal Son, and lastly as the life which pervades the universe—one Holy Trinity, all-wise, almighty, and all-loving."

A DRAMATIC RELIGIOUS CAREER.

THERE is a certain dramatic appeal to the imagination in the story of a direct descendant of the relentless theologian, Jonathan Edwards, who gradually sinks from respectability and well-being until he is a hopeless drunkard, a gambler, a thief, and ultimately that forlorn wreck known as a "bum," and is then lifted from the depths to a life of such efficiency that at his death it is seriously affirmed from one pulpit that he "was the greatest American of his time—not measured in money or in fame, but in love and in likeness to Christ." Such is the story of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins Hadley, for more than twenty years at the head of the old Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street, New York. His career has been already outlined in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. From the religious press we gather further facts and comment. "I have never known the equal of Samuel Hopkins Hadley as a winner of souls," says the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of *The Missionary Review;* and he adds: "In his death the Christian Church has experienced the greatest loss in this respect in half a century." As an illustration of Mr. Hadley's inexhaustible patience *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York) quotes his remark that "if a man cheats me nineteen times, I shame him out by trusting him the twentieth." "He has been a power for good beyond the possibilities of just estimation," says the New York *Examiner;* and we are told elsewhere that he so quickened the work of the Jerry McAuley Mission that leaders of religious thought and sociological students from all parts of the world came to the humble headquarters at Water Street to learn of him. The work of this unique mission, states *The Episcopal Recorder*, was carried on by converts, "who were once thieves, tramps, sand-baggers, or drunkards, and they have proved themselves workmen that need not to be ashamed." Mr. Hadley used to say that more thieves and drunkards had crossed the threshold of the mission than that of any other building in the city, except the Tombs prison. From *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago) we condense the story of Mr. Hadley's own conversion, when, after years of disintegrating dissipation which culminated in forgery, there seemed nothing before him but suicide or the penitentary:

"At the suggestion of a fellow-sinner, Mr. Hadley went one night to Jerry McAuley's Cremorne Mission. The house was packed and it was with great difficulty that he made his way through the crowded aisle to the space near the platform. It was the regular rescue-mission audience, with which he afterward grew

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so familiar—pickpockets, thieves, drunkards, harlots, sporting men and women—and with Jerry McAuley at the front were some good women. . . . . .

"When the invitation was given Hadley raised his hand and soon was kneeling down at the bench with quite a crowd of drunkards. He wondered if he could be saved—if God would hear him. He was a total stranger, but felt that he had sympathy, and that helped him. Jerry McAuley made the first prayer. It was short and simple. He said: 'Dear Savior, won't you look down in pity upon these poor souls? They need your help, Lord; they can not get along without it. Blessed Jesus! these poor sinners have got themselves into a bad hole. Won't you help them out? Speak to them, Lord; do, for Jesus's sake. Amen.' . . . . . .

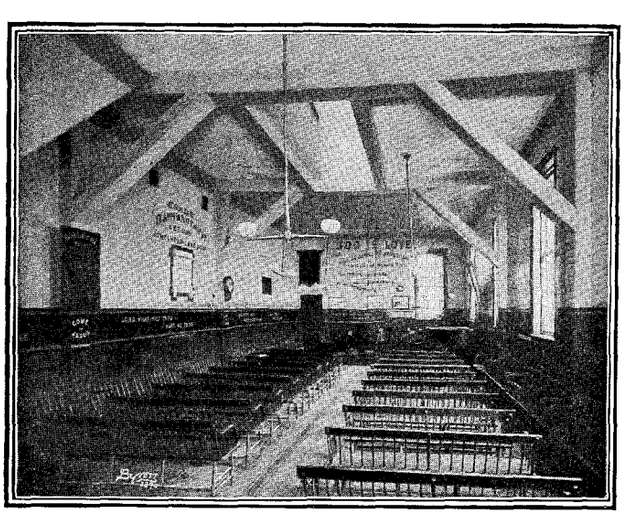
"Then Jerry told those kneeling to pray for themselves and tell the Lord what they wanted Him to do for them. Jerry put his hand on Hadley's head and said: 'Brother, pray.' 'I can't pray,' replied Hadley. 'Won't you pray for me?' 'All the prayers in the world won't save you unless you pray for yourself,' said Jerry. Then, with a breaking heart, Hadley said: 'Dear Jesus, can you help me?' 'Altho up to that time,' said Hadley afterward, 'my soul had been filled with indescribable gloom, I felt the glorious brightness of the noonday sunshine in my heart. I felt that I was a free man. Oh the precious feeling of safety, of freedom, of resting on Jesus! I felt that Christ with all his love and power had come into my life.'

"From that moment until the day of his death Mr. Hadley declared he had never wanted a drink of whisky. 'That night,' he said, 'right on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street, I was ordained to preach the everlasting gospel, and have never doubted it for an instant. I have never stood before an audience without that vision inspiring me: "If I can only make these people, dear Jesus, know who you are, they will love you, too." I have since been ordained by my beloved Methodist-Episcopal Church, and I feel highly honored, but I have always believed that I was ordained of God that night.'"

Of his methods Mr. Hadley once wrote:

"If a released convict makes his way to our mission, he is sheltered, fed, and clothed if need be, and put to work at something. He is asked no questions. No promises are exacted. He has no rules to observe except the one rule of order. He is not lectured on his past. He is not exhorted. Altho this is essentially a religious institution, neither Bible nor tract is forced upon him.

"He is left to himself without restraint of any kind. He is neither watched nor suspected. He is usually puzzled to know what the whole thing means. He is treated as a brother; as if he were the best man in the world. Sometimes he comes to the conclusion that he has a 'snap,' and proceeds to 'work it for all it is



THE OLD JERRY MCAULEY MISSION.

This mission, at 316 Water Street, New York, was founded by Jerry McAuley, an ex-convict and river-thief, and carried on by S. H. Hadley, a converted drunkard and forger.

worth.' He takes advantage of confidence and steals whatever of value he can lay his hands on, and departs with a chuckle. Sooner or later he is driven back again, by hunger, to the one place where he can get shelter and food. On his return he is met with the same welcome, the same kindness.

"Again and again he may show the cloven foot, but at last he finds that in the old McAuley Water-Street mission there is a stock of love that can not be exhausted; that here, if nowhere else, the spirit of the Founder of Christianity is in full force. It is

THE REV. SAMUEL HOPKINS HADLEY.

Messrs. Torrey and Alexander state that during their revival campaign in London they used Mr. Hadley's book, "Down in Water Street," almost as frequently as they used the Bible.

no wonder that, as a usual thing, the tough heart of the criminal is finally broken by the glorious principle of love, and he becomes a practical, earnest Christian."

Mr. Hadley's work at the Water-Street mission is described as "absolutely undenominational." In explanation of his marvelous success *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says:

"As a man he was of more than ordinary ability—his imagination was vivid, vocabulary large and of good quality, his susceptibility and suggestibility great, his wit unusually bright, his sympathies easily excited, and he was master of the art of good-fellowship. Down to the depths he sank; up from the depths he rose; regenerated and moved upon by the Spirit he 'felt the infirmities' of those he would help. More than that, he loved them."

Two Views of Joseph.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, of the Union Theological Seminary, express differing opinions in regard to the ethics of Joseph's "corner in corn," by means of which he tided the people over the "seven lean years," and incidentally made fat the coffers of Pharaoh. "A grand young man," exclaims Mr. Rockefeller; but Professor Fagnani offers a more picturesque description in the phrase "the king's jackal." Mr. Rockefeller, in the course of a talk with his now famous Bible class, is reported in *The Times* as saying:

"One commentator says that Joseph bought the fifth part of the corn crop of the years of plenty. If that was true, we can find nothing to criticize in him, because he gave them a market for their product. If, as another commentator says, he levied this fifth as taxes, we can have no criticism, for he created a reserve supply against the time of want.

"In the distribution of the corn during the famine did Joseph act rightly? Should he have given away the corn instead of selling it? They brought money to purchase it, and when they had

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no money they offered their cattle, and finally their land and themselves, for they did not want to die. . . . Joseph let them have corn at their own terms."

Professor Fagnani, on the other hand, in the course of an address before the New York Baptist Social Union, is reported in *The Tribune* as saying:

"The only blasphemy against God he takes cognizance of is injustice. The corn corner of Joseph has been in the public eye recently. That young man had a good private character, but Joseph, the king's jackal, who took every advantage to take away all the property of others, can be held up only to obloquy. Compare Joseph, the enslaver of the people, with Moses, the liberator!

"What was the matter with Joseph? He was, like most men, only fractionally converted. We think the conversion of a man in his private character is enough; but he was not converted as a citizen and as a man. Joseph could not have been converted to the kingdom of God on earth."

A PLATONIC PAPAL ANATHEMA.

PIUS X.'S encyclical against the separation of church and state in France has come a little earlier than was expected, say the French papers, and while it is a fine literary and forensic effort, it is considered by many of them a rather futile protest against a *fait accompli*, and one that urges no argument that has not been urged before. While such a document contains what is paragraphed by the reporting journals as an anathema, it is what one Parisian writer styles a "Platonic anathema" in that it is free from personality and sharply condemns the Separation Law without reference to its promoters. That there is no constructive character in the document the Paris critics agree, but they notice that the Pope promises to send a second message to the French Church containing detailed instructions as to how the practical needs of the hour are to be met. The German and Austrian papers, including the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), give abstracts of the Pope's arguments and drop the encyclical without comment. The *Osservatore Romano* notes that altho the message was ready last December, its appearance at the present moment, while France is in an uproar over the inventorying of church property, creates surprise.

This encyclical, officially promulgated and addressed "to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops of France, as well as to the whole French clergy and people," now makes its appearance. The Supreme Pontiff begins by expressing his sorrow over the recent French legislation which, as he says, violates the sanctity of Christian marriage, laicises schools and hospitals, imposes military service on the clergy, breaks up and despoils religious societies, abrogates the office of parliamentary chaplains, forbids official observance of Good Friday on the national ships, and strips all public acts and institutions of every emblem and observance of any religious significance. These have been only preliminary, he adds, to the abrogation of the Concordat and separation of church and state in France, which he has done all in his power to prevent. A Christian state always does wrong in separating from the church; this act is particularly deplorable, he adds, in the case of France, so faithful to the Holy See and so beloved in Rome. It constitutes, moreover, the violation of the most sacred national obligations. He proceeds as follows:

"The ties which consecrate the union between church and state in France should have been held as inviolable as the oath-attested faith of treaties. The Concordat ratified between the Sovereign Pontiff and the French Government, like all other treaties between states, was of bilateral obligation, and imposed an obligation upon each party to it. Thus the Concordat was based, like all international conventions, on the *Jus Gentium*, the Law of Nations, and could not rightly be annulled without the consent of both parties. . . . In the present instance the state on its own authority has abrogated the solemn compact to which it had subscribed and thus has broken a pledge consecrated by an oath."

The terms of the separation are particularly cruel, unjust, and degrading, says Pius X., and adds: "In dissolving the Concordat the state should at least have left to the church her independence, and permitted her to enjoy in peace the common right of liberty which it professed to grant her. Nothing of the kind has been done."

The law is one of far more than ecclesiastical injustice. It will prove, says the encyclical, a source of bitterness and a deplorable cause of such disunion as would prove the ruin of any country whatever. Yet in the present unsettled condition of Europe the union of Frenchmen "is the earnest prayer of all those who really love the country and have at heart the salvation of the country."

The Supreme Pontiff proceeds to utter his official reproof, protest, and condemnation of the Law of Separation, and thus pronounces his anathema:

"Wherefore, remembering our apostolic commission, and conscious of our imperative obligation to defend against all attack and to maintain in absolute integrity the sacred and inviolable rights of the church, in virtue of the supreme authority conferred upon us by God, we, for reasons above stated, do hereby convict and condemn the law passed in France for the separation of church and state. We do denounce it as deeply revolting in the sight of God, whom it officially denies by taking the position that the Republic recognizes no religion. We convict and condemn it as violating the rights of man, and the public principle of fidelity to treaties; as contrary to the divine constitution of the church and the rights essential to its liberty; as subversive of justice and as trampling in the dust the rights of property acquired by the church through many titles and in virtue of the Concordat. We convict and condemn it as highly insulting to the dignity of the Apostolic See, to our person, to the whole episcopate, to the clergy and Catholic people of France."

Two of the leading newspapers of Paris treat the Pope's message to France at some length. The *Gaulois* (Paris), in a very strong and outspoken comment, says of the encyclical:

"The iniquitous proceedings of the church's persecutors are unmasked and condemned by the Pope. He denounces the law, he convicts it of injustice, and demonstrates its illegality. . . . The present Pope is rather a man of religion than a politician. He looks upon men as so many Christian souls, and while he is compelled to notice our domestic quarrels, he lifts his eyes and fixes his mind on the eternal verities. Like the Savior of mankind, he advises the faithful to recompense injustice by justice, outrage by gentleness, and ill-treatment by kindness. But he is on the side of those who struggle at the peril of their liberty for the rights of the church, and he encourages them to defend their faith and to oppose by every means in their power all attempts made against the church and religion."

The observations of the *Temps* (Paris) are characteristically temperate and judicious. After summarizing the main arguments of what it considers a somewhat premature and yet at the same time superfluous document, this journal observes:

"All this has been already said in legislative debates by the defenders of Catholicism. From a different point of view, that of liberty and peace, many Republicans have regretted the abrogation of the Concordat. But all of this is now no more than ancient history. It is now no longer of importance to learn whether the responsibility for this rupture devolves, as Mr. Combes affirms, upon the Holy See, or, as the encyclical undertakes to prove, upon the French Government. The same may be said of the solemn protest, the formal condemnation, which Pius X., in the name of the supreme authority he holds from God, fulminates against the law. From a literary point of view, the passage is interesting. It is not without dignity and grandeur. It might really be taken for an anathema uttered by a medieval council, or the anathema of some Ambrose hurled against an erring Theodosius. But in the present case it is no more than a Platonic anathema. The sole point of importance to-day is, What course will the Pope, in the coming message which he promises, impose upon the clergy and the faithful in view of the present condition of things?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S INTEREST IN THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

ALTHO *The Saturday Review* (London) jauntily remarks in its usual cocksure way of the "Moorish Séance" that "the only impressive feature of this delusive conclave" is "the marked effacement of Russia and Austria," the Continental press of Europe think otherwise. It is at least plain that the 20,000,000 subjects of Hungary are watching the debates and discussions of the Powers at Algeciras with keen interest, as we learn from Mr. Kossuth's organ, one of the principal journals of the Hungarian party, the *Magyar Orszag* (Budapest). This paper has editorially declared that Hungary is unwilling to be identified in any way with the position taken by Germany in the Morocco controversy in opposition to France. It is hinted by the same authority that the Emperor William has encouraged the Emperor Francis Joseph in his uncompromising course in the treatment he accords to the Hungarian coalition. Hence the bitterness of Magyar feeling toward Germany. It is even stated that the troubles of the Austro-Hungarian state are considered by the Kaiser as giving him a freer hand in the affairs of northwestern Africa. That the Triple Alliance between Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary is openly repudiated by sections of public opinion in Hungary we learn from Mr. Kossuth, who says in the paper above cited:

"We perhaps may now be looked upon as enemies of the Triple Alliance. We shall make no protest against this charge, for we regard the Triple Alliance as the greatest obstacle that stands in the way of a full realization of our political claims and legitimate aspirations."

The action of the Magyars of Austria-Hungary is, however, not accepted as a unanimous manifestation by a German semi-official organ, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), which claims that Francis Kossuth and Julius Audrassy are strong supporters of the Triple Alliance. To quote this paper:

"If such a manifestation has been made in Hungary, we must suppose either that the leaders of the Hungarian coalition have

The Delegate The Newspaper Man The Reader of the News

HARMONY AT ALGECIRAS.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

taken up a new position contrary to that hitherto maintained by them in the matter of foreign policy or that isolated Hungarian politicians have given the sanction of the coalition to an unauthorized manifestation. Such a Hungarian manifestation would only mean a rupture between Hungary and the Hapsburg dynasty. In this case it would by no means be a movement directed against Germany, but would constitute nothing more nor less than an act of high treason."

This statement of the German paper is not only contradicted by Mr. Kossuth's journal, but the dissatisfaction therein expressed is not confined to one section of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), a Liberal organ, published recently a statement to the effect that the cabinets both of Vienna and St. Petersburg had urged upon Germany to concede the demands of France, and when no response resulted Austria officially declared her unwillingness to be responsible for the action of her German ally. The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), an official organ, records a circumstance which still further indicates the spread of dissatisfaction throughout Austria-Hungary over Germany's attitude on the Morocco question. According to the London *Daily News* the feeling of the Italian Foreign Office is with France, and therefore opposed to the German claims, and this feeling is influenced to a great degree by the circumstance noted in the *Lokal Anzeiger* above referred to, which is as follows:

"Mr. Kramarcz, a Czech member of the Reichsrath, or Parliament of Austria Proper at Vienna, recently brought up in the House

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

an interpellation reported in the above-mentioned official Berlin organ as containing the following questions addressed to Mr. Gautsch, president of the council:

"Is the Austrian Government prepared to lay before Parliament an authentic interpretation of Article II. in the treaty between Austria-Hungary relating to the question of Morocco, and to declare how far Austria is willing to sustain the claims of Germany at the conference of Algeciras?"

In supporting the interpellation the speaker reminded the House of the "world policy" of Germany, and the possible perils to Austrian tranquillity which it might involve. He is reported to have said:

"While we hope that the Morocco question, with all its menaces of danger, may be peacefully solved, we consider it quite necessary to be assured that our monarchy is sufficiently protected against the risks which might compromise its tranquillity in view of the *Welt-Politik* of Germany. Certainly there is no one in Austria but would be alarmed at the thought that Austria was to be called upon for armed intervention in support of Germany's Moroccan claims. The people of Austria feel compelled to protest against the possibility of such an eventuality with an energy exactly commensurate with their desire rather to defend their own interests and the admitted privileges of the Crown."

Mr. Kramarcz proceeds to enlarge upon the disadvantages which at the present crisis may result to Austria from the Triple Alliance. Austria does not wish, he says, to be involved in the complications of a world policy, nor to go to war merely for the purpose of aggrandizing an ally. In his own words:

"While the present conflict is raging it is right that we should bear in mind the conclusions which we have already arrived at in this matter. The Triple Alliance, as soon as a European policy is exchanged for a world policy, becomes fraught with perils incalculable, without affording corresponding guaranties for our security. Unless, therefore, the Triple Alliance is to become a ground of the most profound disquietude to us, we have a right to be informed through an authoritative declaration what course we have bound ourselves to take in case it should be necessary to provide for maintaining the balance of power and the *status quo* in Europe. We do not desire to adopt a policy of aggression, we are not contemplating any course of territorial aggrandizement, and nothing

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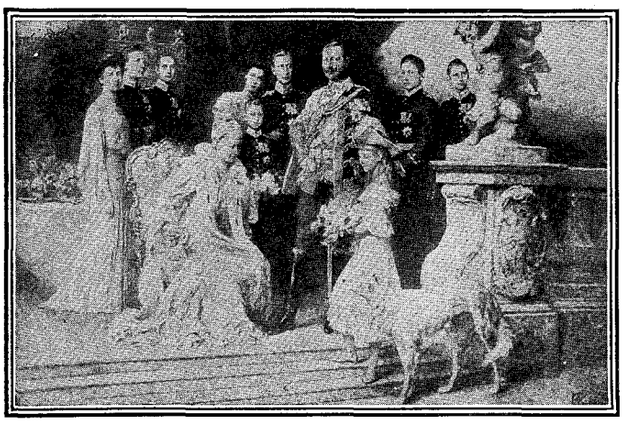
in the world would induce us to incur the responsibility of war, merely for the sake of supporting an ally in his policy of expansion."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* considers the interpellation of Mr. Kramarcz, echoing as it does Mr. Kossuth's remarks in the *Magyar Orszag*, as "palpably inspired by hostile sentiments toward Germany on the part of Austria-Hungary."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH APPRECIATION OF KAISER WILHELM.

TO see a really calm and kindly sketch of William II. in the columns of a Paris newspaper gives something of a shock to one familiar with the usual political tone of the press of the French capital. Ordinarily the French journalists not only see nothing great or attractive in the character and bearing of the German



THE GERMAN EMPEROR, EMPRESS, AND ROYAL FAMILY.
From the silver-wedding painting.

Emperor, but they transfix him with their keenest shafts of ridicule, and accuse him of a perfidy and insincerity more than human. Not a single good quality has been conceded to a ruler whom they nickname "*Touche-à-Tout*," *i.e.*, "meddling marplot," and accuse of putting his finger in every pie, and casting envious and covetous eyes on the territory, colonial possessions, commercial property, and war-ships of any Power which comes within the range of competition with Germany. But at the very moment when the tension between the governments at Berlin and Paris seems to have reached its most acute stage, a very different sketch of William II. appears in the columns of *Gil Blas* (Paris), a Conservative Republican paper of considerable literary and political influence. For once French journalism has done full justice to the ruler of the German Empire as a man, a politician, and the head of a family. The writer begins by exhibiting the Hohenzollern monarch as one who piques the curiosity and interest of his contemporaries, and says:

"Of all the sovereigns of our epoch the Emperor of Germany presents a personality beyond doubt the most many-sided and, therefore, the most interesting. To-day he delivers a speech breathing nothing but war. He waves the sword and blows the trumpet of battle. To-morrow he appears at another quarter uttering a lyrical eulogy of universal peace. Often he is so carried away by the torrent of his own eloquence that he ends by saying more than he means, or expressing an opinion diametrically opposed to his actual sentiments. One day, for instance, perceiving the surprise with which the Prince of Hohenlohe listened to one of his allocutions, the Emperor as he sat down turned and said in the most good-humored way in the world: 'What's the matter, Uncle Clovis? The fact of it is, I couldn't stop.'"

This impulsiveness and over-bubbling mental activity, continues this writer, appears in everything he does. Yet there is method in his madness, so to speak, and an enthusiastic ardor for the glory of Germany underlies all he does. Thus:

"He wishes to be everywhere at once, to hear all that goes on, to learn even the flimsiest tittle-tattle of Berlin, and he certainly deserves his nicknames, 'The Imperial *touche-à-tout*,' or, as he is called by the English side of his family, the 'Busybody.' He decides a matter abruptly, or rather he appears to do so, for as far as concerns the main lines of his policy, especially his foreign policy, he is constant and consistent, having but one end in view, and that is the commercial, and therefore colonial, development of his country. Hence his anxiety for the augmentation of his navy, his desire to draw closer the ties of hereditary friendship with Russia, his attempts to come to friendly terms with France, and his antagonism, sometimes bordering on hostility, toward England, in which country he sees a formidable obstacle to his aims as a World Power."

His feelings toward England are really personal in their acrimony, says the *Gil Blas*, while with Russia he desires to carry out the ideas of his grandfather and namesake. To quote further:

"He does not like the English. Bismarck used to attribute the inferiority of William II. to the liberalizing influence of his imperial mother over his father Frederick, and liberalism was something that the Iron Chancellor frankly detested, and he never took the trouble to conceal his anglophobia. One day the Kaiser was talking with the British Ambassador at Berlin, who was trying to convince His Majesty on a certain point. 'My dear Lascelle,' said William II., 'you're wasting your breath for nothing. You can not change my opinion. Remember that I am as much an Englishman as you are, and just as obstinate, but I am also a German, what you have not the good luck to be.' In his relations with Russia the Kaiser abides by the traditions of his grandfather, for whom he cherishes a passionate admiration. It is said that the aged sovereign on his deathbed seized the hand of William, mistaking him for his father, and said over and over again: 'Fritz, be sure, above all things, constantly to keep on good terms with Russia.'"

Equally conspicuous, we are told, is William's anxiety to gain the graces of his Gallic neighbor, and in this connection the writer declares:

"Toward France he exhibits a tenacious purpose of conciliation, and even the *coup de théâtre* at Tangier must be interpreted as evincing a desire to gain by foul what he could not do by fair means. He certainly did not count Delcassé among his friends, but he forced himself for many long years to treat the French Foreign Minister with the highest consideration. The following incident is in point: The Marquis de Noailles, while Ambassador in Germany, was *persona gratissima* at the court of Berlin. Delcassé, however, thought him weak and recalled him, and surprise was expressed that he left without the cordon of the Black Eagle. The Emperor, however, sent him a marble bust of himself, with the message that he would have decorated him but for fear of causing trouble with Delcassé."

The article concludes with anecdotes illustrative of the Emperor's impulsive good-heartedness, his virtues as a husband and father, his business energy, and the simplicity of his personal and domestic habits, furnishing, as the writer says, "in a few rapid strokes the silhouette of a man called to preside over the destinies of one of the greatest empires of the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

Warlike Sounds at the Kaiser's Silver-Wedding Banquet.—The knights of Branksome Castle, according to the poet, "carved at the meal with gloves of steel and drank the red wine through the helmet barred." It seems as if similar warlike features characterized the banquet held recently in Berlin to celebrate the silver wedding of the Kaiser and Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. The correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says that when Prince Regent Albert of Brunswick, in the name of the army and navy, proposed the health of the imperial pair, the Kaiser rose in answer and made a speech, which like so many

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other speeches pronounced by him, has echoed through all the capitals of Europe, says the French journal, as if a sword had been suddenly drawn from a steel scabbard. The words of this speech are reported as follows:

"My first and last thought is of my fighting strength by land and sea. May God grant that there may be no occasion for war! In case such a thing happens I am firmly convinced that the army will be found just as well prepared as it was five-and-thirty years ago."

This speech, with its startling reference to the Franco-Prussian war, has been given a prominent place, without comment, in all the German newspapers.

SPARTAN QUALITIES OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

NATIONS differ in nothing so much as in their women, says Dr. Emil Reich in *The Grand Magazine* (London). The French, English, or American woman is easily distinguishable. The American woman is totally different from the English woman. So is the French woman, tho the difference in this case is not so intense; so is the German woman; so is the woman of Italy. The American woman, he thinks, while differing from all her European sisters of to-day, bears a marked resemblance to the woman of ancient Sparta. The Spartans resembled the present-day Americans; the Athenians were like the English. Going on to point out in what respect the American woman is like the Spartan woman, he protests that he has not "the slightest intention of being disagreeable" when he says of the American maid, wife, or mother, "I do not blame, I do not praise; I only say, and I say emphatically, that the American woman is not womanly; she is not a woman." The whole of the United States, he says, is under petticoat government, and man is practically non-existent. To quote:

"In America woman commands man. Man does not count there. The last man that came to America was Christopher Columbus. To-day man has no existence, he does not talk in the drawing-room, but is a dummy. The woman lives one life, the man another, and they are totally distinct from each other. She lives so that she can have a good time; she lives for sensations. I do not blame her, I do not condemn her. Her interest lies not in man. She wants to be alone, and she can not be alone without dabbling to-day with chemistry, to-morrow with physiology, and the day after with Buddhism, passing on to Swedenborgianism, to wireless telegraphy, and to the works of Marie Corelli. Having taken in doses of science, of philosophy, of mathematics, she then thinks she is up to date; she feels she has developed into something *new;* it is the search for a new shiver, something out of the ordinary, a deadly desire to be very new. Aspasias, Gretchens, and Ophelias are obsolete, in her opinion. She is as new as a man born to-day is new; she is made up of restlessness and fidgetiness long before she is twenty-five. But she is very beautiful; she has the best complexion in the world—better than that of any European woman. She is also well built and handsome. You see fine specimens of the American woman in Kentucky and Massachusetts. But she is a type quite distinct from the English type; she does not try to have dignity or refinement; she wants to affect man by what she says, and not by what she does not say. She has no passion, no sentiment; all this is alien to her. She is a mass of nervous energy. To her, home and husband are nothing, and her child—her own creation—but very little. The two types of woman, the American and the English, are, in fact, totally different."

He thinks it omens ill to the future of the United States that woman in this country is really a Spartan in character and disposition, and he says that American imperialism and "big-stickism" are largely the result of this type of femininity. Thus:

"A few miles distant from the Athens of old—what would be but a short railway journey in these days—lay Sparta. The Spartans were imperialists, and they wanted to conquer the whole of Greece. The Spartan woman, as I have remarked, was like the American woman of to-day. She never dreamt of lovers; her idea was nothing less than conquering man; she never thought of him as more than a fellow-athlete. A boy, when he was seven years old, was taken away from his mother; and when married, at twenty, he was frequently not allowed to see his bride for two years. If he did see her it was by stealth. These women wrestled with the men in a state of nudity. There was no womanhood in them, no more than in so many sticks. The Athenians said that they were very fine, but there was nothing feminine about them. They were far richer, too, than the men, for the men went to the wars and died, and the women thus became rich. Aristotle said that the Spartan woman was sure to ruin Sparta very quickly. And so she did, for we find Sparta trying to rule Greece in the fourth century B.C.; in the third century she was sinking; in the second century she had ceased to exist!

"Modern British men and women, what are they? That is what I want to bring out. A nation can never survive with women of the Spartan type, which, as I have told you, is the American of to-day. The Romans were the same, and they ruined their empire. They had one idea, an all-absorbing idea, which killed all

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS (to Leader of Labor Party)—"I don't mind your coming in but you must leave those banners outside."
—*Judy* (London).

FOLLOW ME, LEADER.

THE HIND LEGS (*log.*)—"My dear Arthur, of course you're the only conceivable head; but we're going my way!" —*Punch* (London).

BRITISH POLITICAL WRINKLES.

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ideas of religion, of art, of everything—the idea of empire. They spent their whole life in that one absorbing pursuit—domination; in such a country woman has no place."

The tendencies of great empires is to depreciate woman, he asserts, and this depreciation, in turn, tends to national ruin. Woman, to be perfect, must combine Athenian and Spartan characteristics. In his own words:

"In large empires there is a terrible tendency to depreciate women, and wherever such is the case that empire must sooner or later come to grief. England had her Shakespeare when she had no empire. Why has England no Shakespeare now? Any one who could write one drama to-day such as Shakespeare wrote would make a million of money, and yet none can do it. The British Empire is a great empire, but it has no great men and women. With such advantages, why should not the race combine the good we have seen in the Athenian and in the Spartan; in fact, make its women more perfect? They would then be able to show the world something that has never been seen; not quite Athens perhaps, but certainly not Sparta, much less America."

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA is on the eve of an immense development, says Mr. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Économiste Française* (Paris). This is shown, first, by increased immigration. To quote:

"According to the American *Bradstreet's*, Canada, during 1905, has received almost 200,000 immigrants; from 60,000 to 65,000 came from Europe, principally from the British Isles, but about 130,000 from the United States. The 'American Invasion' was, at first, rather a shock to old Canadians and their government. The question arose whether political difficulties might not result, and whether a free citizen of the Union could accommodate himself to the position of subject to such a constitutional monarch as Edward VII. But it was rather rash to anticipate any pressing troubles from this circumstance, especially as those who passed from the States to the Canadian Northwest were Americans of very recent date. Among these were many Scandinavians, who found it advantageous to sell their American farms for $30 or $40 an acre and purchase land in Canada for one-fifth of that price.

"Among such immigrants are many French Canadian people who have made money in the cotton-mills of Lowell and Fall River and were returning to their former home. This immigration has been much encouraged by the immense harvests of 1905."

While the cattle-raising in Canada has not been proportionately as large as agriculture, butter and cheese are exported in considerable quantities to Europe, and an increase of $10,000,000 in the export of dairy products is recorded during the past year. The fisheries of British Columbia have also been a source of great revenue. Nor is Canada without remarkable mineral wealth. Her production of gold was for some recent years about $30,000,000, but Canada is only in the fifth rank as an auriferous country. Coal and iron are abundantly found in Cape Breton, and coal is mined on Vancouver Island. The abundant water power of the country facilitates the production of electrical power for several purposes of locomotion and manufacture, and Canadian electrical engineers are among the first in the world. This writer concludes as follows:

"Canada is making her influence felt abroad both by her spirit of enterprise and by her commerce, which for the first eleven months of 1905 rose to $1,891,000,000 of exports and $226,000,000 of imports. Her foreign and domestic records prove that her condition is prosperous. Her new transcontinental railways and others in course of construction can not but aid in accelerating her course of advancement and promoting the colonization of her lands. Canada, like other countries, may have critical moments in her development, and probably at the present time suffers from excessive speculation. But as a whole her progress is going on healthily, and it may safely be predicted that no country will make greater strides in advance during the first half of the twentieth century than the great British colony of North America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ACCORDING to the Dresden *Journal*, a daily paper in English is to be published in that city with the object of promoting friendly feeling between Great Britain and the German Empire.

THE old scheme of a Baltic and Black Sea canal from Riga to Khersonhas, according to the London *Times*, been revived. An American firm undertakes to carry out the gigantic task for $200,000,000.

THE Kobe *Herald* says that the Chinese authorities at Pekin are making arrangements for the imposition of penalties on all parents who do not send their children to school on attaining the age of seven years.

THE *Lei* (Santiago, Chile) says that clericalism is rapidly losing ground in South America. The Republic of Nicaragua, in its political constitution of 1905, says this paper, has provided that the state shall not protect religion, but permits freedom of thought and speech; ordains the establishment of lay instruction, forbids the founding of conventual institutions, and abolishes the provision of mortmain in the transfer of property.

DURING the late war, says *The Japanese Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe), many foreign steamers loaded with coal were seized by Japanese warships. The coal declared confiscated by the prize court aggregates 94,188 tons, including 86,363 tons of Cardiff and other foreign coal, and 7825 tons of Japanese coal. Taking the average price of foreign coal at $7.50 per ton, and of Japanese coal at $4.50, the total value of the coal captured will amount to $682,935.

THE King, says the London *Standard*, has personally presented a Windsor uniform to Mr. Balfour. The Windsor uniform was invented by the late Prince Consort, who sought a distinctive dress for ministers and high officers of state when in attendance on the sovereign. It consists of a blue shell-jacket with swallow tails, lined with white silk, and heavily braided, and with acorns and laurel leaves in gold; knee-breeches, white silk stockings, buckled shoes and a sword.

THE Spanish press hail the entrance of the Labor party into the British Parliament as a promise of peace. The *Heraldo* (Madrid), anything but a Socialist paper, declares that Socialism is the best guaranty for universal peace. "If once," says the Spanish paper, "there can be brought about solidarity between the Parliamentary societies, when the German Social Democrats, the French Socialists, and the British Labor party unite for a common end, then the peace of the world is secured."

The Labor Leader (London) reports a speech of Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P. (Leicester, Labor party), in which he says: "At last every newspaper in the country has discovered that the most significant event of the present general election is the rise and triumph of the Labor party. The Manchester victories are just as much labor victories as free trade victories. We stand for free trade not because we think free trade will solve any questions, but because we are not going to allow gentlemen interested in the land and in monopoly of capital to mislead us from the cures we intend to apply to the unemployed problem."

"A VERY few of the Russian officers have really benefited by their compulsory sojourn in Japan, in ways that may be useful to themselves hereafter and of not inconsiderable benefit to their countrymen," we are told by the *Celestial Empire* (Shanghai). "Some of them have devoted themselves to the study of arts and industries, or to investigations which have accomplished the double result of relieving the terrible ennui of what would otherwise be absolute idleness and of increasing their fund of information. One of the minor effects of the late war upon the Russians will unquestionably be an increased knowledge of Japanese literature—history, folklore, and fiction—in the realms of the Czar; for a number of different officers have translated all sorts of Japanese books into Russian."

THE BARONS' ULTIMATUM—HUNGARIAN SPEECH IN THE ARMY.

HUNGARY—"Can I stake my life on such thin ice as this?"
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna.)

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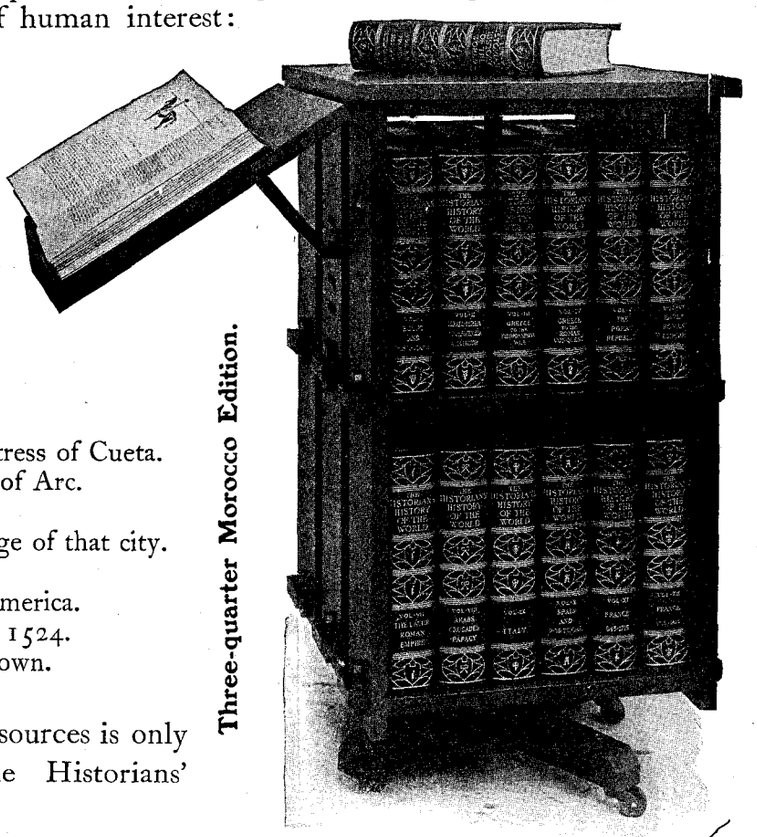

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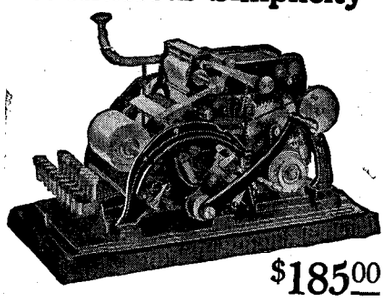

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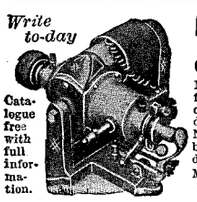

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No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries, whatever, for make and break of jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO., 67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U.S.A.

CURRENT POETRY

Niagara.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

THE WATER TALKED TO THE TURBINE
AT THE INTAKE'S *couchant* KNEE:

Brother, thy mouth is darkness
Devouring me.

I rush at the whirl of thy bidding:
I pour and spend
Through the wheel-pit's nether tempest.
Brother, the end?
Before fierce days of tent and javelin,
Before the cloudy kings of Ur,
Before the Breath upon the waters,
My splendors were.

Red hurricanes of roving worlds,
Huge wallow of the uncharted Sea,
The formless births of fluid stars,
Remember me.
A glacial dawn, the smoke of rainbows,
The swiftness of the cañoned west,
The steadfast column of white volcanoes,
Leap from my breast.

But now, subterranean, mirthless,
I tug and strain,
Beating out a dance thou hast taught me
With penstock, cylinder, vane.
I am more delicate than moonlight,
Grave as the thunder's rocking brow;
I am genesis, revelation,
Yet less than thou.

By this I adjure thee, Brother,
Beware to offend!
For the least, the dumfounded, the conquered,
Shall judge in the end.

THE TURBINE TALKED TO THE MAN
AT THE SWITCHBOARD'S CRYPTIC KEY:

Brother, thy touch is whirlwind
Consuming me.

I revolve at the pulse of thy finger.
Millions of power I flash
For the muted and ceaseless cables
And the engine's crash.
Like Samson, fettered, blindfolded,
I sweat at my craft;
But I build a temple I know not,
Driver and ring and shaft.

Wheatfield and tunnel and furnace,
They tremble and are aware.
But beyond thou compellest me, brother,
Beyond these, where?
Singing like sunrise on battle,
I travail as hills that bow;
I am wind and fire of prophecy,
Yet less than thou.

By this I adjure thee, brother,
Be slow to offend!
For the least, the blindfolded, the conquered,
Shall judge in the end.

THE MAN STROVE WITH HIS MAKER
AT THE CLANG OF THE POWER-HOUSE DOOR:

Lord, Lord, Thou art unsearchable,
Troubling me sore.

I have thrust my spade to the caverns;
I have yoked the cataract;
I have counted the steps to the planets.
What thing have I lacked?
I am come to a goodly country,
Where, putting my hand to the plow,
I have not considered the lilies.
Am I less than Thou?

THE MAKER SPAKE WITH THE MAN
AT THE TERMINAL-HOUSE OF THE LINE:

For delight wouldst thou have desolation,
O brother mine,

$62.50 Round Trip San Francisco and Los Angeles

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line Daily from Chicago April 25 to May 5. Choice of routes, best of train service, liberal return limit. Three fast trains daily to California. Descriptive lietraiure giving full particulars mailed on application to W. B. Kniskern, Passgr. Traf., Mgr., C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

The GOODYEAR DETACHABLE AUTO TIRE

Does Away with Tire Troubles

You have found that 90% of *Auto* troubles are TIRE TROUBLES, haven't you?

Well, here's an Auto Tire (*The Goodyear Detachable on Universal Rim*) that cuts out 90% of all Tire Troubles at *ONE SWEEP*.

That's a fact, and WE CAN PROVE IT.

This tire is almost as durable as a *solid tire*, yet so *resilient* and *easy* to ride that it conveys a new idea of what a Pneumatic Tire *should* be.

It won't *Rim Cut* even though you ride it for *miles* at a high speed over granite pavements.

It won't *creep* or come off the rim when ridden deflated, though not mechanically fastened to the rim in any way.

It is *90% Puncture Proof* and if it *should* puncture you can remove the tire or put it back in THIRTY SECONDS with no *tools but the hands*.

These are General Statements, but we can PROVE them.

Give us just five minutes of your time at any of our BRANCH STORES and we'll *show you* there that every statement we have made is Gospel Truth.

Or if you are not near a branch *write us* and we'll send you a *book* that will *show you*.

Don't insist upon this trouble-saving tire and rim being put on your new car until you are CONVINCED, but if you are *tired of tire troubles* give us a *chance* to convince you.

WE CAN DO IT.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Liberty St., Akron, O.

Branches in the following cities: Boston, 6 Merrimac St; New York, cor. 64th St. and Broadway; Chicago, 110 Lake St.; Cincinnati, 242 East Fifth St.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Philadelphia, 1521 Spring St.; San Francisco, Geo. P. Moore & Co., 596 Golden Gate Ave.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Denver, 220 Sixteenth St.; Detroit, 242 Jefferson Ave.

Bailey "Won't Slip" Tread
Furnished on Goodyear Tires (all sizes) when ordered.

Absolutely Accurate At ALL SPEEDS

NO matter how fast or how slow you go the Auto-Meter tells the speed at which your Automobile is traveling with unfailing correctness.

It is actuated by the same *unchangeable magnetism* which makes the Mariner's Compass unfailing and certain **forever.** The Auto-Meter is the only successful *magnetic* indicator because there is just one way in which magnetism can *successfully* be used, and *we have patented that way.*

That means that the only indicator you can *depend* upon for *Permanent Reliability* is

The Warner
AUTO-METER
(Registers Speed and Distance)

It registers any speed from *1/4 mile to 60 miles* per hour.

It tells how far you have gone on the *trip* and gives total miles traveled during the *season*.

It goes on the dashboard, where it can be *read from the seat*, and fits any Automobile.

It's as sensitive as a compass and as *solid as a rock*. It is uninfluenced by any shock which would not ruin your car.

It is accurate when you get it, and is

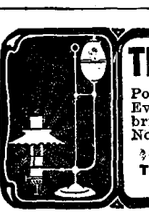
GUARANTEED TEN YEARS.

We will renew any Auto-Meter within 10 years (unless injured by accident) if the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is more than *1-10 of 1%* incorrect.

Any man who can afford an automobile can easily afford an Auto-Meter. It is as indispensable to the Motorist as the *watch in his pocket.*

Let us tell you more about it.

Write us *to-day* and we'll send you with our answer our free book "Auto Pointers." Address
The Warner Instrument Co., 136 Roosevelt St., Beloit, Wis.
(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages).



The 'BEST' Light

Portable 100-Candle Power light. Every lamp warranted. The most brilliant, economical light made. No grease, dirt, odor or smoke.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE BEST LIGHT COMPANY, 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

KLIPS Bind Papers. A Volume a Minute. Sample dozen 75 cents. Price-list Free. *Covers to order. Best thing for* Reading Rooms. **H.H.Ballard,** 827 Pittsfield, Mass. Agents Wanted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And flaunt on the highway of nations
A byword and sign?

Have I fashioned thee then in my image
And quickened thy spirit of old,
If thou spoil my garments of wonder
For a handful of gold?
I wrought for thy glittering possession
The waterfall's glorious lust;
It is genesis, revelation,—
Wilt thou grind it to dust?

Niagara, the genius of freedom.
A creature for base command!
Thy soul is the pottage thou sellest:
Withhold thy hand.
Or take him and bind him and make him
A magnificent slave if thou must—
But remember that beauty is treasure
And gold is dust.

Yea, thou, returnèd to the fertile ground
In the humble days to be,
Shalt learn that he who slays a splendor
Has murdered Me.
By this I adjure thee, brother,
Beware to offend!
For the least, the extinguished, the conquered,
Shall judge in the end.

—*From The Outlook* (New York).

To the Body.

BY ALICE MEYNELL.

Thou inmost, ultimate
Council of judgment, palace of decrees,
Where the high senses hold their spiritual state,
Sued by Earth's embassies,
And sign, approve, accept, conceive, create;

Create—those senses close
With the world's pleas. The random odours reach
Their sweetness in the place of thy repose,
Upon thy tongue the peach,
And in thy nostrils breathes the breathing rose.

A NECESSARY EVIL

Experience of a Minister Who Tried To Think That of Coffee.

"A descendant of the Danes, a nation of coffee drinkers, I used coffee freely till I was 20 years old," writes a clergyman from Iowa. "At that time I was a student at a Biblical Institute, and suddenly became aware of the fact that my nerves had become demoralized, my brain dull and sluggish, and that insomnia was fastening its hold upon me.

"I was loath to believe that these things came from the coffee I was drinking, but at last was forced to that conclusion, and quit it.

"I was so accustomed to a hot table beverage and felt the need of it so much, that after abstaining from coffee for a time and recovering my health, I went back to it. I did this several times, but always with disastrous results. I had about made up my mind that coffee was a necessary evil.

"About this time a friend told me that I would find Postum Food Coffee very fine and in many respects away ahead of coffee. So I bought some and, making it very carefully according to the directions, we were delighted to find that he had not exaggerated in the least. From that day to this we have liked it better than the old kind of coffee or anything else in the way of a table drink.

"Its use gave me, in a very short time, an increase in strength, clearness of brain and steadiness of nerves; and sleep, restful and restoring, came back to me.

"I am thankful that we heard of Postum, and shall be glad to testify at any time to the good it has done me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FRANKLIN

If you want to carry five people faster and safer and with more comfort than anyone else can carry them on American roads, you want this Type D.

The point is this—The real power of the motor is out of all proportion to its rating; and is continuous; unhampered by overweight and can *always be safely and comfortably used.*

The Franklin auxilary exhaust cools the cylinders so perfectly that the engine never overheats. Having no plmubing apparatus to carry; the design being simple and the construction including so large a proportion of nickel-steel, aluminum and other strong but light materials—the car weighs some five hundred pounds less than any water-cooled car of equal power; while the pliant Franklin frame-construction and elastic suspension prevents the jarring and jolting which uses up power and injures the car and the passengers.

Consequently the rated speed is actual road speed; it is maintained under full load without loss of power; and is not defeated by poor and hilly roads.

The full motor efficiency is always at hand, and always available; which gives the car greater ability under all circumstances than any other "30 horse-power" car; and equal ability on American roads with any car of any power or price.

Type D is big in passenger-capacity; big in power, speed and strength—big in everything except useless weight and extravagant running expense.

Its light weight saves fuel; and saves tires tremendously. It never freezes; works all through the winter; does more for the price than any other car; and vastly more for the ultimate cost.

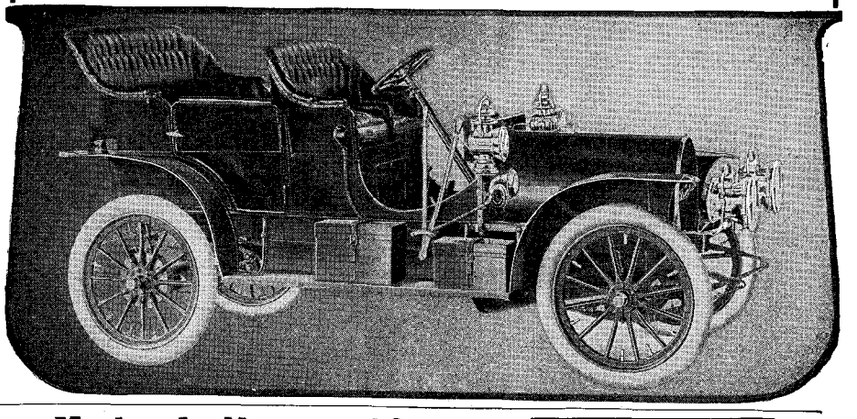
In luxury of appointments and refined beauty of design it satisfies the most exacting taste.

Four-cylinder Runabout $1400. **Four-cylinder Touring Car $2800.**
Four-cylinder Light Touring Car $1800. **Six-cylinder Touring Car $4000.**
Prices f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y.

Write for the handsomest and clearest of all motor books.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., M.A.L.A.M.

Type D Four-cylinder Touring car. 5 passengers. Air-cooled motor. 3-speed sliding gear transmission. 20 "Franklin horse-power" Disc clutch. Force-feed oiler on dash. 100-inch wheel base. 1800 pounds. 45 miles per hour. Full head-and-tail-light equipment. $2800.



Make It Yourself

My new FREE book, beautifully illustrated in colors, tells how anyone can easily and inexpensively construct this handsome Arm-Rocker and many other artistic pieces of substantial furniture.

"HOME-CRAFT" FURNITURE

(*made at home*) saves three-fourths the dealer's price. You can construct it with the simplest tools as I send you the pieces of selected quarter-sawed oak, smoothly dressed, accurately cut ready to fit, with complete instructions for assembling, together with all of the materials for finishing. It is a very fascinating, pleasant occupation and quite the proper thing to make your own furniture. Write today for my *free book*. It will explain everything.

CARL B. SWAIN, 350 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

READ RIGHT

SARGENT'S

Adjustable Book Holder

Solves the Problem

Attaches to any place—on Morris or any chair. No screws—clamp it on, take it off. Adjustable to any angle or height. Durable. Practical. Wires hold leaves in place. Metal parts finished in black enamel or bronze. Desk, quartered oak or mahogany. Price, $3.50.

RECLINING AND LIBRARY CHAIRS

Catalogue "C" (free)

SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave. New York

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

Machines ¼ Mfr's Prices. Rented Anywhere. Rent applied.

Write for Catalog 5 Typewriter Emporium, 202 LaSalle St. Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Be Your Own Man

We want at least one man in your town to be his own man. We can show you how to be free. Experience does not count. If you are honest and industrious and are really in earnest about it we will stand by you and help you to be your own master.

Thousands of men and women are now living happy lives and leading free and independent careers as salesmen and saleswomen for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

You can be master or mistress of your own time and movements.

When you work you can work with the enthusiasm and spirit of the man who is his own employer.

There are constant distributions of prizes as large as $40,000 in addition to monthly distributions of $5,000 prizes and the regular large commission we give on every subscription you take—old and new.

Write us about Freedom and we will help you.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.
782-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Print Your Own Cards

circulars, etc. Press $5. Small newspaper Press $18. Money maker, saver. All easy, printed rules. Write to factory for catalogue of presses, type, paper, cards, etc. THE PRESS CO. MERIDEN, CONN.

To thee, secluded one,
The dark vibrations of the sightless skies,
The lovely inexplicit colours run;
The light gropes for those eyes.
O thou august! thou dost command the sun.

Music, all dumb, hath trod
Into thine ear her one effectual way;
And fire and cold approach to gain thy nod,
Where thou call'st up the day,
Where thou awaitest the appeal of God.

—*From the Dublin Review.*

A Laodicean.

BY EDGAR VINE HALL.

There is no wild wind in his soul,
No strength of flood or fire;
He knows no force beyond control,
He feels no deep desire.

He doth not soar or sweep aloft,
He doth not strive or go;
The winds that call to him are soft,
The words that win are low.

He hath not throughly understood
The throb of life and death,
He hath not reach'd the burning mood
That robs of thought and breath.

He knows no altitudes above,
No passions elevate:
All is but mockery of love,
And mimicry of hate.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

The Virgin Day.

BY EDITH WYATT.

In dark and dew and veiling light
In paling night, at heaven's bourne
There stands for me a virgin day
And blows upon her crystal horn.

Whatever I have done or do,
So long as I am more than clay
At every dawn, divine and blue
Will break for me a virgin day.

Deep-flooded as the stars behind
Her sapphire heights and piling snows
My heart I pray may know the wind
Of truth her crystal bugle blows.

—*From The Reader* (March).

Song of the Mother Range.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

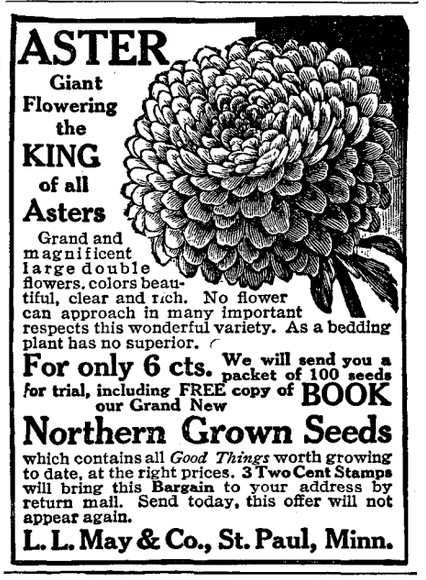
Do you know how I have waited through rain and sun and blast
For your coming, O my children, while the countless æons passed?
For the heart within me cried,
I should travail but abide,
To become the mighty mother of races in their pride,
And the fruit of all my longing should come to me at last.

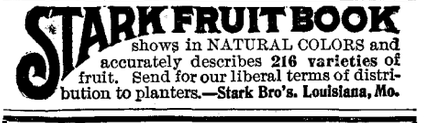
The desert wind might mar me, the sudden flood might change,
And time make all my beauty fantastical and strange.
But now from many seas,
With their large, triumphant ease,
My hardy, handsome children are gathered to my knees,
To know me and to love me, their enduring mother range.

For my cry goes far to find them; the echo of my call
Crosses the prairie rivers and pierces door and wall,
Till the dwellers of the street
Feel their slackened pulses beat,—
Till a longing for the hill-trail takes hold upon their feet,
And the old way, the tried way, is naught to them at all.

Their hearts have heard the trail-call, the word that bids them wake

Plan For Your Flowers Now
Dreer's Garden Book for 1906 makes it easy to plan and grow a successful garden. It illustrates and describes everything desirable in the way of seeds, plants and bulbs; flower and vegetable. Old fashioned floral favorites of long ago that many people have almost forgotten; other rare, new flowers that cannot be had elsewhere.
DREER'S
Garden Book for 1906
FREE
Gives hints in the matter of selection, care and cultivation that will make gardening a delight. 224 pages with more than 1000 illustrations. Six magnificent colored plates.
Dreer's Garden Book for 1906 sent free on application, if you mention this magazine. If you intend doing any planting this Spring, write at once for a copy of this valuable book.
HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.


ASTER
Giant Flowering the KING of all Asters
Grand and magnificent large double flowers, colors beautiful, clear and rich. No flower can approach in many important respects this wonderful variety. As a bedding plant has no superior.
For only 6 cts. We will send you a packet of 100 seeds for trial, including FREE copy of our Grand New BOOK
Northern Grown Seeds
which contains all Good Things worth growing to date, at the right prices. 3 Two Cent Stamps will bring this Bargain to your address by return mail. Send today, this offer will not appear again.
L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.


STARK FRUIT BOOK
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.

Makes False Teeth Hold Firmly
Does your plate drop, get loose, make your gums sore or give you bad breath? Are your gums shrunken or changed so that you think you need a new plate? If so, Dr. Wernet's Dental Plate Powder will quickly cure the trouble. It makes the gums conform, or drop, into the old, ill-fitting plate, making it better than a new one. Antiseptic, too, destroying germ life, keeping the mouth sweet, cool and clean. 50c. a box; by mail. Larger size, holding 3 times the amount, for One dollar. Money back if wanted. WERNET DENTAL MFG. CO., 1107 Arch Street, Phila.
TRADE MARK

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES, TELEPHONES, NOVELTIES. Catalog of 200 free. If it's Electric we have it. OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, Cleveland, Ohio. The World's Headquarters for Electric Novelties. Supplies, Books. We undersell all. Want Agents.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the tyranny of cities; the bonds of custom break,
And they are slaves no more
To chair and desk and store,
But free and great and restless as adventurers of yore,
With a hunger for the open and a wander-thirst to slake.

Are they worldly, are they weary, are they broken, sad, or worn?
Are they sick with money-fever, disillusioned and forlorn?
They shall walk beneath my skies
In a rapture of surprise,
The long-forgotten love-light rekindled in their eyes;
And every beating heart in them be glad that it was born.

Through my thousand purple cañons, where the giant shadows ride,
From the rim to the arrayo, from the wash to the divide,
There is healing, there is lure,
There is health for sorrow's cure,
Where strength is born of gladness and the winds are soft and pure.
Lo, your welcome is made ready and my blue teepee is wide!

—*From The Reader* (March).

A PERFECT HAND

How Its Appearance Became Familiar to the Public.

The story of how probably the most perfect feminine hand in America became known to the people is rather interesting.

As the story goes the possessor of the hand was with some friends in a photographer's one day and while talking, held up a piece of candy. The pose of the hand, with its perfect contour and faultless shape, attracted the attention of the artist, who proposed to photograph it. The result was a beautiful picture kept in the family until one day, after reading a letter from some one inquiring as to who wrote the Postum and Grape Nuts advertisements, Mr. Post said to his wife, "We receive so many inquiries of this kind that it is evident some people are curious to know; suppose we let the advertising department have that picture of your hand to print and name it "A Helping Hand." (Mrs. Post has assisted him in preparation of some of the most famous advertisements.)

There was a natural shrinking from the publicity, but with an agreement that no name would accompany the picture its use was granted.

The case was presented in the light of extending a welcoming hand to the friends of Postum and Grape-Nuts, so the picture appeared on the back covers of many of the January and February magazines and became known to millions of people.

Many artists have commented upon it as probably the most perfect hand in the world.

The advertising department of the Postum Co. did not seem able to resist the temptation to enlist the curiosity of the public by refraining from giving the name of the owner when the picture appeared, but stated that the name would be given later in one of the newspaper announcements, thus seeking to induce the readers to look for and read the forthcoming advertisements to learn the name of the owner.

This combination of art and commerce, and the multitude of inquiries, furnishes an excellent illustration of the interest the public takes in the personal and family life of large manufacturers whose names become household words through extensive and continuous announcements in newspapers and periodicals.

EASIER POSITION BETTER PAY

I have something of vital interest to say to every young man and woman who desires to earn from $25 to $100 dollars a week.

I have something to say to every clerk, bookkeeper and underpaid subordinate who sees only continued slavery ahead, and little or no increased financial prospects.

I want them to investigate the very rapidly expanding field of advertising, and realize that the demand for trained ad writers to-day is *more than three times* what it was last year or any other year.

The experience of Mr. Smith, whose portrait and success are given herewith, is a mere duplicate of daily occurrences, for the wide-spread demand for Powell graduates is breaking all records.

It will interest the ambitious to know that this demand, due to the enormous increase of business generally, now comes from the very largest advertisers and agents, and the tendency is to offer higher and higher salaries. Mr. L. A. Munger, Ozone Park, N. Y., has just become advertising manager of the syndicate of shoe stores operated by Frazin and Oppenheim, New York, *at double the salary* they told me they were willing to pay. A typical case, too.

The National Herb Co., Washington, D. C., wrote me yesterday to secure a Powell graduate, who could manage both advertising and factory. One of the largest Pittsburg advertising agents advertised last week in the Gazette for a Powell graduate and got him without writing me. Pretty eloquent testimony to my standing.

Practically every advertising journal in America refers to me when snbscribers ask for private information as to which correspondence course of advertising is best. There are two reasons for this action—I am recognized as the leading expert, and I have had more success in qualifying brainy people than all other schools combined. More than that I am the only teacher confining himself exclusively to advertising instruction.

If you want to learn all about the increasing demand and the Powell system, I will mail you free my elegant Prospectus and "Net Results," on request.

The most interesting works ever published, either for those who want to double their salaries or for business men desiring to double their profits.

George H. Powell, 49 Metropolitan Annex, New York

HOW·WOULD·YOU·LIKE· TO·BE·IN·HIS·PLACE?

Mr. and Mrs. A. EUGENE SMITH

Mr. and Mrs. Smith both enrolled as Powell students early in September, 1905, from Wilmington, N. C., where they then resided. About the first of the New Year Mr. Smith intimated that he would like to give up traveling on the road, and his preference being a Western city, I secured him a position as advertising manager of Swaine's Sanitarium, Cleveland, O., and his last letter shows how thoroughly the Powell System and a good man are appreciated. Mr. Smith's success, coupled with Mrs. Smith's ability to earn a good income on her own account, will result in a pretty large partnership income.

No less than four others, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, have taken the Powell System, and enthusiastically endorse it.

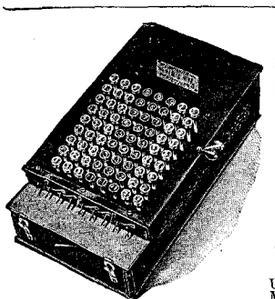
Cleveland, O., Jan. 9th, 1906.

My dear Mr. Powell:

Your letter to this company and myself is before me, and I thank you very much for your kind wishes. I anticipate no trouble in making good.

I was informed night before last that in connection with my other work, I should become general manager and have full charge of the office and financial end of this institution. This is rather a larger bite than I expected; however, you know me, and I will endeavor to deliver the goods untarnished.

Under separate cover I mail you our photograph. Believe me as ever, Your friend, A. EUGENE SMITH.



Have you a clear understanding of the many uses to which the Comptometer is being put, and the great variety of accounting work in which it saves from 50% to 80% of the time usually required, besides insuring accuracy and doing away with headaches and overtime. If not let us tell you about it, or better still, send a machine for you to try on your own work.

Our New Model Duplex Comptometer will surprise you. It is as far ahead of the Old Model as the Old Model was ahead of mental work.

Some repeat orders. Why did they buy more?

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT	133	WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., New York and Chicago	52
MARSHALL FIELD & Co., Chicago, Ill.	181	PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO., Newark, N. J.	24
JOHN WANAMAKER, New York and Philadelphia	50	METROPOLITAN LIFE CO., New York	23
CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.	59	SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., St. Louis, Mo.	22
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.	44	N. Y. SHIPBUILDING CO., Camden, N. J.	23
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.	41		
AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	17		

Sent express prepaid on thirty days' trial to responsible parties. **Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 57 N. Orleans St., Chicago**

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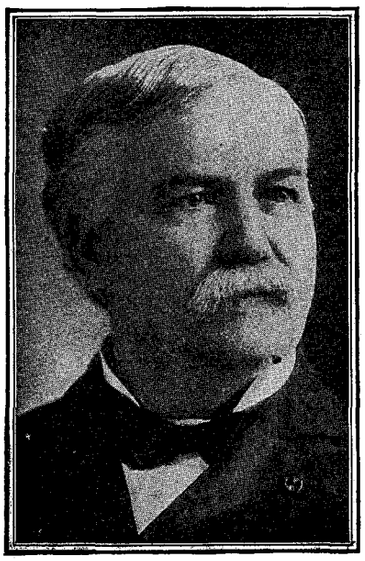
PERSONAL.

David B. Henderson.—The death of David Bremner Henderson at Dubuque, Iowa, on February 25, removes from the political world, says the Baltimore *Sun*, "a man who for a time probably more than any other helped to mold national legislation." Mr. Henderson



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

represented the Third District of Iowa in Congress for 20 years, and was speaker in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. While Speaker Reed ruled by virtue of the mailed hand, *The Sun* continues, "Henderson used the iron hand in a velvet glove." Mr. Henderson was born at Old Deer, in Scotland, in 1840, but was brought by his parents to this country when six years old. They settled in Illinois, and removed three years later to Iowa. When the Civil war broke out Henderson joined the Union Army, enlisting as a volunteer in Iowa in 1861, and serving until the close of the war. In the battle of Corinth he was wounded and it was necessary to amputate his leg. In 1865 he was made internal-revenue collector for the Third District of Iowa, and while holding this office completed his law studies, so that in 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson. In 1882 Henderson was elected to Congress. Nine times he was similarly honored by the Republicans of his district. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1899 and reelected in the Fifty-seventh Congress, from which position he retired at the expiration of the session. His Congressional career ended, Henderson resumed his practice of law, and as a corporation

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Assets	$7,683,067.93
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	2,943,243.89
Reserve for Outstanding Losses as required by law	1,462,891.81
Surplus to Policy-Holders	2,986,463.85

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LOSSES PAID to December 30, 1905, - - $21,742,060.27

DIRECTORS: DUMONT CLARKE, WM. P. DIXON, ALFRED W. HOYT, A. B. HULL, GEO. E. IDE, W. G. LOW, J. G. McCULLOUGH, WM. J. MATHESON, ALEXANDER E. ORR, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, GEO. F. SEWARD.

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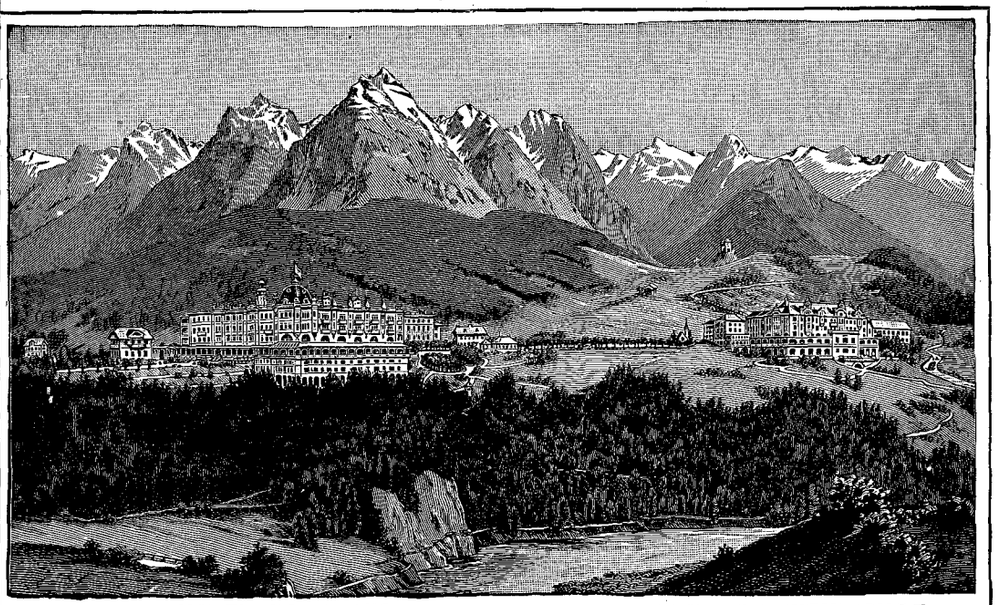

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1000 parts contain	Amount of Solid Constituents	Carbonic Acid, free and semi-united	Sulphate of Soda	Bicarbonate of Soda	Chloride of Sodium	Analyst and Date of Analysis
TARASP (Luzius Spring)	**12.8**	**5.55**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**3.9**	Treadwell, 1900
Carlsbad (Sprudel)	6.3	0.79	2.4	1.9	1.0	Ludwig, 1879
Marienbad (Ferdinands Brunnen)	10.2	4.24	4.7	1.9	1.8	Gintl, 1879
Vichy	7.0	2.60	—	5.2	0.5	Bouquet, 1855
Kissingen (Rakoczy)	9.0	3.19	—	—	5.8	Liebig, 1856

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attorney represented large interests. For nine months prior to his death the colonel suffered from paresis.

Of his Congressional career the New York *Evening Post* says:

Up to his election as speaker, at the beginning of the Fifty-sixth Congress he was, perhaps, the most popular man, personally, in Congress. Nor was his popularity confined to his own party. He was a partizan always. When political debate was on during the period of his service on the floor he invariably took a speaking part. The policy of protection found in him an ardent champion, and the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver an earnest opponent. He distrusted from the start the colossal combinations of capital that marked the closing years of the late and the opening years of the present century. He demonstrated this in the Fifty-third Congress, when the resolution to investigate the charge that inferior armor-plate had been furnished for our naval vessels was before the House. He supported the resolution in his most vigorous fashion. In reply to a suggestion that the connection of Mr. Carnegie with the company that manufactured the armor-plate was sufficient guaranty that everything was all right, and therefore no investigation was needed, he said: "If this company had 10,000 Carnegies in it, for one I should insist upon this investigation."

His eagerness to oblige all applicants occasionally got him into trouble. For example, he was one of the greatest champions of the free-seed distribution scheme. He came from an agricultural district, and liked to send out a lot of little presents. He was so conspicuous in the free-seed cause that he received a great many communications of ridicule and protest, but these he attributed to the seed-packing firms. One of Mr. Henderson's postal-cards, in a woman's handwriting, bore this message: "John's influence can't be got with fifteen cents' worth of free seeds, but if you will send me a box of hairpins, I will look after him. His Wife."

Another movement with which Henderson was conspicuously allied was the award of pensions, and he stood in his State and district as a champion of "soldiers' rights." Two incidents of his fight for pensions are taken from the Baltimore *Sun:*

Late in the afternoon of February 25, 1886, came an incident that developed Henderson's mettle and brought him extensively to the notice of the country for a time. Townshend, of Illinois, called up the annual pension appropriation bill, then carrying a small total. Ordinarily it would have passed in short order, but Townshend made it a text for a red-hot political speech intended for the advantage of the dominant party.

"Dave, are you ready to answer that?" one of the minority leaders asked him.

In his reply, a characteristic partizan speech ringing with epigrams, but tempered with patriotic sentiment, Henderson assailed the Democratic front. The previous Friday night the House had defeated a bill to increase the pension of widows from $8 to $12 a month, there being 66 Democratic votes against it. The total Southern Democratic representation in the House had voted adversely, the only ex-Confederate who had supported it having been J. Floyd King, of Louisiana. Throwing this firebrand into the Democratic camp, as he had the list of noes read from the clerk's desk, Henderson concluded with this defiant utterance, which was quoted and repeated in every county of the Union:

"I would rather spend an eternity in h—— with a Confederate who tendered life with his views than be in heaven forever with a Northern copperhead."

On June 1, 1898, when chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, following the active hostilities of the Spanish War, he supported the bill, reported from his committee, to remove the political disabilities occasioned by the Fourteenth Amendment. "We are now together," said he on that day, which was an eventful one in the House, "as Northerners and Southerners joined in a love-feast of patriotism, and the terrible opportunities of this summer have given us

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their chance to testify our genuine feelings in that regard." The measure, after a wonderful symposium of debate, passed unanimously.

Samuel P. Langley.—"Few American scientists," says the New York *Tribune*, "have won for themselves the world-wide distinction" achieved by the late Prof. Samuel P. Langley, who died at Aiken, S. C., on February 27, at the age of 72. Though by profession a civil engineer and architect, astronomy occupied most of Professor Langley's time. He was the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington since 1887. The *Tribune* in its estimate of him says:

"Professor Langley was best known as a student of solar phenomena; and it is probably no exaggeration to say that in his handling of the problems which these have raised in the minds of astronomers his best services to the world was performed. He sought to learn something about the complicated structure of the light-giving cloud-shell of the sun. He attempted to determine the amount of heat radiated by that body, and the proportion of it which is subtracted by the earth's atmosphere. He examined the visible spectrum to find which part of it emitted the most energy. He also investigated the invisible extension beyond the red end of the spectrum, and mapped a region that was practically unknown before his day. In this and certain other undertakings he made use of an instrument whose delicacy he himself increased to a marvelous extreme. His perfected bolometer measured differences of temperature to a millionth of a degree! Though some of his solar studies were continued after he went to Washington, they were prosecuted principally during the twenty years of his directorship of the Allegheny Observatory. He was a justly famous man when his formal connection with that institution ended, in 1887.

"By the unfortunate accident that attended the last public trial of his airship Professor Langley was sadly discredited. That result was due primarily to the fact that certain details of the purely incidental operation of launching were intrusted to an assistant. . . . It is due to Professor Langley to say, moreover, that his investigations of the theory of aerial navigation have been more elaborate, more profound, and more instructive than those of any of his contemporaries or any of his predecessors. The practical success of the aeroplane in the hands of less distinguished men seems to be fully assured; and their triumph is really a vindication of Professor Langley."

A Portion.—"Edward Everett Hale," said a lawyer, "was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner.

"The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out.

"And as the dinner progressed, he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost.

"'This terrapin,' he would say, 'was shipped direct from Baltimore. A Baltimore cook came on to prepare it. The dish actually cost one dollar a teaspoonful.'

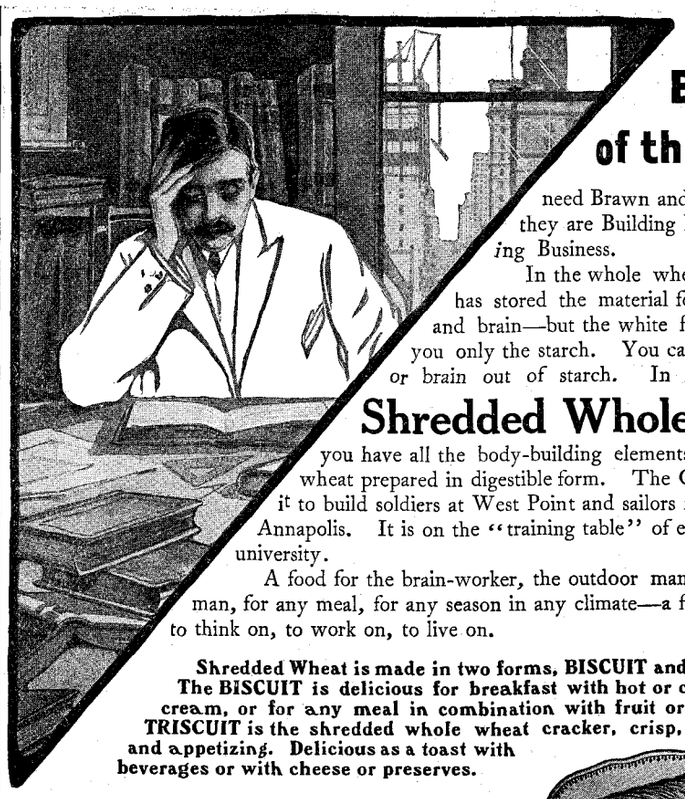
"So he talked of the fresh peas, the hot-house asparagus, the Covent Garden peaches, and the other courses. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told down to a penny what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece.

"The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"'Would you mind cutting me off about $1.87 worth more, please?'"—*Rochester Herald.*

An Indian's Chance.—President Roosevelt has appointed a Pottawattamie Indian, named Paul Knapp, to a cadetship at West Point. Knapp is 19 years of age, of good weight, and has a fighting record won on the gridiron. Knapp desired a military education, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* tells what the Indian should expect at West Point:

There is no racial prejudice extending to Indians. Knapp will not be handicapped by the mere fact that he is not white. He will be received as an equal. Many



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need Brawn and Brain, whether they are Building Books or Building Business.

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Shredded Whole Wheat

you have all the body-building elements of the whole wheat prepared in digestible form. The Government uses it to build soldiers at West Point and sailors for the Navy at Annapolis. It is on the "training table" of every college and university.

A food for the brain-worker, the outdoor man and the indoor man, for any meal, for any season in any climate—a food to grow on, to think on, to work on, to live on.

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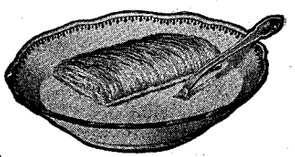

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outwear others. Mark your collars every time they go to the laundry and you will find this to be so. And here's why. They are *always* full 4-ply strength. But so they will bend more times without breaking, heavy interlining is removed where collars usually break in taking the laundry fold. Turned-in edges are bound to prevent inside raveling, and the "gutter seam" in standing styles prevents saw edges.

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Touring is the right height for cooler weather and will be found to give the same satisfaction as to fit and wear, that made *Outing* popularity permanent.

Just ask your furnisher for Coyliss Coon collars. If he hasn't them he can get them of us. If you are not willingly supplied, we will promptly fill your order direct from the factory on receipt of the price, 2 for 25c; 6 for 75c; $1.50 per doz.

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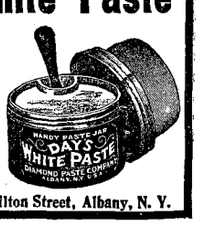

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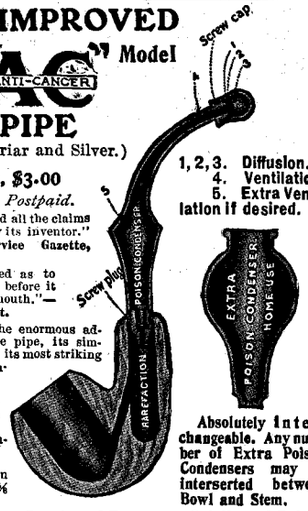
"In view of the enormous advantage of the pipe, its simplicity becomes its most striking feature."—Scientific American.



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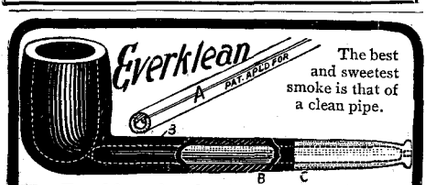

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an American family is proud of an admixture of Indian blood, always deeming this to be a King Philip quality, and never such as flows in the veins of the sluggish Digger or unkempt Shoshone. Proof that there are good Indians who are not dead Indians is abundant. The Pottawattamies are far above the average in industry and intelligence.

When Knapp has been measured for a uniform, a sign of the equality that invests him will be the tendency of the other cadets to haze him. Of course, hazing is reckoned now as a thing of the past, but a more precise reckoning would regard it as of the present and probably of the future. Knapp, in all likelihood, will be an especial target, not in token of disfavor, but rather as a distinction. It will be then that he will have opportunity to show what is in him. According to precedent, if told to stand on his head, he will at once proceed to invert himself. If bidden to crawl under the table, he will crawl. Refusing to honor these commands, he will be forced to fight, and keep on fighting until he has faced somebody able to knock him out. But while obedience is the precedent, it is a bad one, and the courage to violate it is something the ordinary cadet seems to lack.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Herd of "Bulls."—The herding of bulls is not by any means confined to the Emerald Isle. It was a Scotchwoman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a Dutchman who said that a pig had no marks on his ears except a short tail. It was a British magistrate who, on being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded: "That's a good thing for your wife." It was a Portuguese mayor who enumerated, among the marks when found, "a marked impediment in his speech." It was a Frenchman who, contentedly laying his head upon a large stone jar for a pillow, stuffed it with hay. It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening, "Parent, you may have children; or, if not, your daughter may have." It was a German orator who, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "There is no man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years but has felt the truth thundering through their minds for centuries."—*From "A Thousand and One Anecdotes."*

His Only Concern.—"John," whispered his wife, shaking him, "I hear somebody in the basement."

John groped his way, half awake, to the wall, and bawled down the register.

"You infernal scoundrel," he said, "after you have satisfied yourself that there's nothing worth stealing down there will you please push in the upper damper rod of the furnace? I forgot to do it."

Then he crawled back into bed again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Still No Improvement.—"Hello, Bill, old man Well, well! I haven't seen you since the old days when we used to run around together."

"No, Jack. Ah, those old days! What a fool I used to be then!"

"I tell you, I'm glad to see you. You haven't changed a bit, old man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

$50,000.—The new problem in life insurance, says the *Sun*, is how to live on $50,000 a year. This is a joke, based upon the announcement that the legislature will fix that as the maximum salary for presidents. Perhaps so. But economy's the watchword now. Why put the limit so high? Why go above the labor market? Just insert an ad. in the Help Wanted column, and there will be ready responses from a lot of men who can read and write and will cheerfully accept the job at $5,000.—*Insurance* (New York).

Fun for the Baby.—Two ladies, one of whom carried a baby, entered a well-known furnisher's one day and signified their desire to look at some carpets. It was very warm, but the salesman cherfully showed roll after roll until the perspiration streamed from his face. Finally one of the ladies asked the other if she did not think it was time to go. "Not quite," was the answer of her companion; and then in an undertone added: "Baby likes to see him roll them out, and we've plenty of time to catch the train."—*San Francisco Argonant.*

The Selection of a Memorial

a mausoleum, monument, shaft, headstone, or in whatever form it may be, is all too often made on the spur of the moment—in haste at a time, perhaps, when grief has caused a disregard of usual business sense. Moreover, the general public is naturally unfamiliar with the different grades of granite and their lasting qualities.

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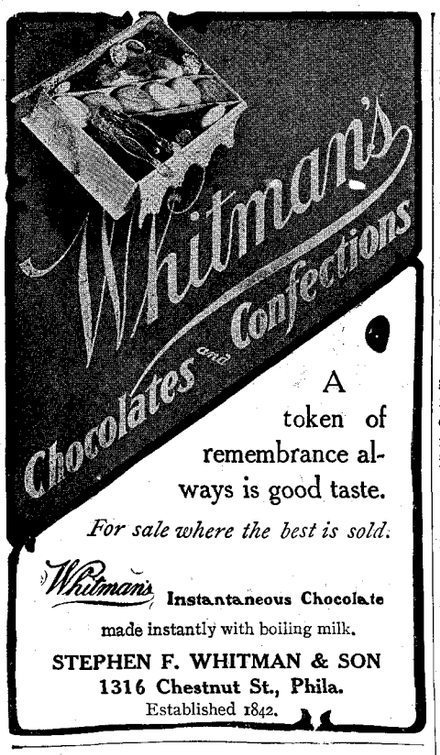

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Circumstantial.—Rufus: "Wanna buy dis heah haound foh a quatah?"

Rastus—"Look heah, Rufus, you done gwine ter sell dat dawg foh a quatah now when you axed me a dollah las' week? He mus' hab de rheumatiz or somefin."

Rufus—"Ain't dat. Whenebber I staht out to go any place he stahts d'rect fer Pahson Johnsing's chicken coop, an' I feahs it may pint to s'picion."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Tough as Sheepskin.—Some young brides take the married state seriously indeed, and little Mrs. Nixon is of the order. She was not a good cook, and she knew it, but after marriage she studied at a cookery class to such good effect that in due course she carried off a diploma.

"Yes," she said enthusiastically that evening, "I've got the loveliest diploma. It's on sheepskin parchment, with a big red seal. And just in honor of the occasion I cooked that dish you're eating now. It's my own idea entirely. Now, just you guess what it is."

Nixon went on masticating in silence for a moment. Then he looked up with a wry grin.

"I don't know," he said hesitatingly. "Is it—er—is it the diploma?"—*Punch.*

Heard in the Garden.—Eve—"There's no use talking, Adam. I can't take care of the children and do the housework, too. You've got to get a girl!"

Adam (with resignation)—"Oh, very well. I suppose this is where I lose another rib."—*Puck.*

A Discovery.—"Farmers," announced the fair visitor from the city, "are just as dishonest as city milkmen."

"How d'ye make that out?" asked her host.

"Why, I saw your hired man this morning water every one of the cows before he milked them."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Knew He Was Innocent.—A young American lawyer was consulting in the jail with his unfortunate client, charged with stealing a stove.

"No, no," he said, soothingly; "I know, of course, you didn't really steal the stove. If I thought for a minute that you were guilty, I wouldn't defend you. The cynics may say what they like, but there are some conscientious men among us lawyers. Yes, of course, the real difficulty lies in proving that you didn't steal the stove, but I'll manage it now that you have assured me of your innocence. Leave it all to me, and don't say a word. You can hand over ten dollars now, and pay me the rest——"

"Ten dollars, boss?" repeated the accused man, in a hoarse voice. "W'y don't yer make it ten thousand dollars? I c'd pay ye jest ez easy. I ain't got no money."

"No money?" The lawyer looked indignant.

"Naw, ner know w'ere I kin git any, eether!"

The young lawyer seemed plunged in gloom. Suddenly he brightened.

"Well," he said, more cheerfully, "I like to help honest men in trouble. I'll tell you what to do. I'll get you out of this scrape, and we'll call it square if you'll send the stove around to my office when I need one."—*Tit-Bits.*

Bet Declared Off.—"Mike" McCarty and Jacob Schmidt were fishing from a pier one day, and finally one of them bet the other $10 that he would catch the first fish. The other took the bet, and the two kept on fishing earnestly until noon.

It was a warm day, and Schmidt, overcome by the heat, fell overboard into the water. This aroused McCarty, who also was dozing.

"If you're going to dive for thim the bet's off," he said to his companion struggling in the water.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Had Him.—He—"Isn't dinner ready yet?"

She—"No, dear. I got it according to the time you set the clock when you came in last night, and dinner will be ready in four hours."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 23.—Officials in St. Petersburg deny alarming reports of the national finances, and say that the situation has greatly improved.

February 24.—Privy Councillor Ivanoff, is shot and killed at Warsaw.

February 26.—The Czar issues a ukase announcing that the National Assembly will meet May 10.

March 1.—Russian financiers with foreign connections are reported to have proposed to the Government to buy the state railroads.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 23.—Advices from Constantinople say that the rebellion in Yemen has not been crushed and that the situation is critical.

The German Reichstag by a large majority passes the bill granting an extension of reciprocal tariff schedules to the United States until June 30, 1907.

The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill providing for workingmen's pensions.

February 24.—French Catholics in Paris make a demonstration against ex-President Loubet, and further disorders occur over the inventories of church properties.

February 26—Four English missionaries and six French priests are killed in an attack by Chinese rioters on the Nanchang mission station. Fourteen Americans flee to the Kiu-Kiang, and gunboats are sent to their rescue.

The Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg and Prince Eitel Friederich, second son of the German Emperor, are married in Berlin.

February 28.—The British naval estimates for 1906 provide for a net total expenditure of $159,347,500.

China gives orders for the severe punishment of the leaders in the Nanchang riots, and offers to make reparation for the massacre.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 23.—*Senate:* The Committee on Interstate Commerce votes, 8 to 5, to report the unamended Hepburn bill favorably, and places the reporting of the measure in charge of Senator Tillman (S. C.).

House: The Tillman-Gillespie resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an examination into the alleged railroad discriminations and monopolies is passed.

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"*Should be read by every thoughtful man in the land.*"—Buffalo Courier.

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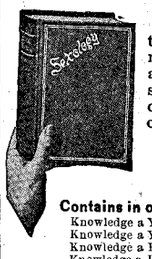

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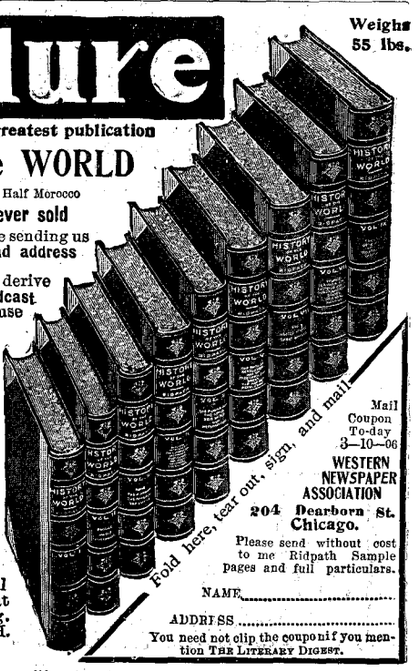

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February 26.—*Senate:* The Hepburn Railroad Rate bill is reported by Senator Tillman. William Nelson Cromwell testifies before the Senate committee about his work in connection with the sale of the Panama Canal property.

February 27.—*Senate:* It is decided to vote on the Statehood bill on March 9. Indian affairs are discussed.

House: The Lake Erie and Ohio Ship canal bill is passed and the Army Appropriation bill is taken up.

February 28.—*Senate:* Senator Foraker (O.) denounces the government regulation of railroad rates. Senator Aldrich's (R. I.) resolution extending the tribal government of the Indians is adopted. Senator Lodge reports the Dominican treaty, with amendments giving the United States the right to preserve order.

House: Provision for free seed distribution is cut out of the Agricultural Appropriation bill by the Committee on Agriculture.

March 1.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver (Ia.) replies to Senator Foraker's criticism of the rate bill

House: The Army Appropriation bill and a measure providing for marking the graves of Confederate dead buried in the North are passed. Correspondence relating to tariff agreements between Germany and the United States is laid before the House.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 23.—Stuyvesant Fish resigns from the board of trustees of the Mutual Life to lead the policyholders in their fight for reorganization.

County Treasurer Hynicka, of Hamilton County, Ohio, testifies in Cincinnati that he had received about $20,000 from banks for depositing county funds with them.

February 25.—David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, dies at Dubuque, Ia.

The report of the New York State Lunacy Commission shows a large increase in the proportion of insane persons to the total population in the last few years.

John F. Wallace declares the Government system of building the Panama Canal is wasteful and slow, and favors "one man power," or letting the job to one big contracting firm.

Secretary Root announces that in the absence of treaty rights the United States can do nothing to stop the Belgian atrocities in the Kongo Free State.

Secretary Taft, in an interview, says that the mention of his name as a candidate for President is preposterous.

February 26.—A national convention of the United Mine Workers is called for March 15 to try to adjust the differences between miners and operators in the bituminous field, the action resulting from a letter from President Roosevelt to President Mitchell of the miners.

An appeal is received in Boston signed by fifty-two missionaries in the Kongo, protesting against the "terrible state of affairs" existing there.

John Williamson Palmer, editor and poet, dies at Baltimore.

February 27.—Professor S. P. Langley, head of the Smithsonian Institution, dies at Aiken, S. C.

The State Insurance Commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee ask the New York State Insurance Department to co-operate with them in an investigation of the Mutual Life's affairs.

February 28.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation making tariff concessions to Germany.

Race rioters at Springfield, O., set fire to the negro quarter.

Bituminous operators meet in Pittsburg and agree to hold a convention on March 19 at Indianapolis to consider plans for peace.

The reports at the annual meeting of the Equitable Life directors show that new policies taken out in 1905 amount to $80,000,000 less than in 1904.

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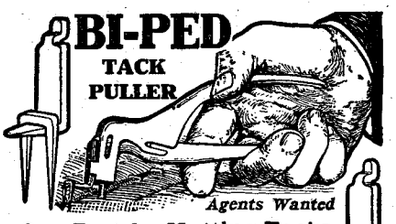

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"J. J. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—"In the following sentence, 'None of the three cases has been received,' should not the word 'has' be 'have'?"

In such a sentence, where the singular or the plural equally expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used and is justified by the highest authority. "*None* of the three cases *have* been received" is therefore preferred. In illustrating this point the STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the following quotation: "Mind says one, soul says another, brain or matter says a third, but none of these *are* right." And says, "In the preceding quotation the 'are,' altho ungrammatical, connects 'right' with any one of the persons named—not with any one of the things named. If *is* be substituted for 'are,' 'right' may be as reasonably connected with 'mind,' 'soul,' or 'brain' as with the persons (or classes of persons) spoken of." *None* used with a plural verb is found repeatedly in such English classics as the works of Bacon and Shakespeare, as well as in the Authorized Version of the Bible.

"I. V. R.," Halls, Mo.—"Please dispose of 'like' in the sentence, 'Patience is so like fortitude that she seems either her sister or her daughter.' Does it modify 'fortitude'?"

"Like" is here used as an adjective complement of the predicate "is." By substituting for "like" some of its meanings, the sentence would read "Patience is so *nearly identical* with (or *approximate*, or *similar* to) fortitude," etc., it will be seen that "like" does not modify "fortitude."

"G. T. W.," Coffeyville, Kan.—The word about which you inquire forms its plural by adding "s."

"W. C. T.," Huntsville, Ala.—(1) "Which sentence is correct, 'She looks splendidly' or 'She looks splendid'? (2.) What is the pronunciation and meaning of 'aye'?"

(1) If the correspondent desires to impress the fact that she causes emotions of great admiration by her fine appearance, then the adjectival form "She looks splendid" is correct. (2) "Aye" is pronounced *eye*. As a noun it signifies a vote in the affirmative, an expression of assent. Used as an adverb it denotes "yes; yea," and is an expression of assent, affirmation, or interrogatory surprise; as "*aye*, I will be there"; "*Aye?* is that a fact?" "Aye" implying "always" or "ever," is pronounced "a" (as in "ale"), and is often spelled "ay."

"V. D.," New York.—There is no sense in any of the sentences you submit. "Hope" is never correctly used in the manner suggested. In each case use the word "wish" instead.

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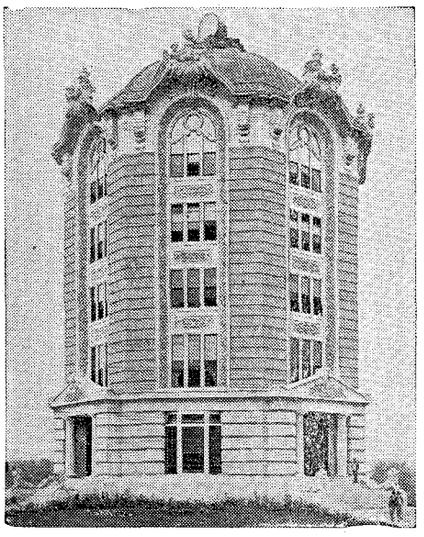

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If you desire to compete for these extra commissions, get to work at once. The time is short, and it will be to your interest to organize a whirlwind campaign for your subscriptions.

Send in your name and complete post office address with first list of subscribers on the blank, and we will send you samples of the WOMAN'S NATIONAL DAILY and subscription blanks free of all charge, and you can obtain just as many blanks as you can use whenever you desire them. We furnish everything necessary to compete without cost to you.

Don't fail to get your friends and neighbors to help you. The 25% commission is a handsome compensation by itself, and you are just as likely to earn one of the $1,000.00 awards as any one else. No matter where you live in the United States, you are eligible to work for one of these extra commissions in addition to the 25% commission. The sooner you begin work the greater your opportunities are to secure an extra commission.

We expect to have one million subscribers to the WOMAN'S NATIONAL DAILY by the FIRST ISSUE, making it the greatest newspaper in the world, and we want our friends who are willing to help us accomplish the greatest undertaking in newspaper history, to be well paid for their assistance.

Address all letters plainly and in full to "Club Department," No. 13, WOMAN'S NATIONAL DAILY, St. Louis, Mo.

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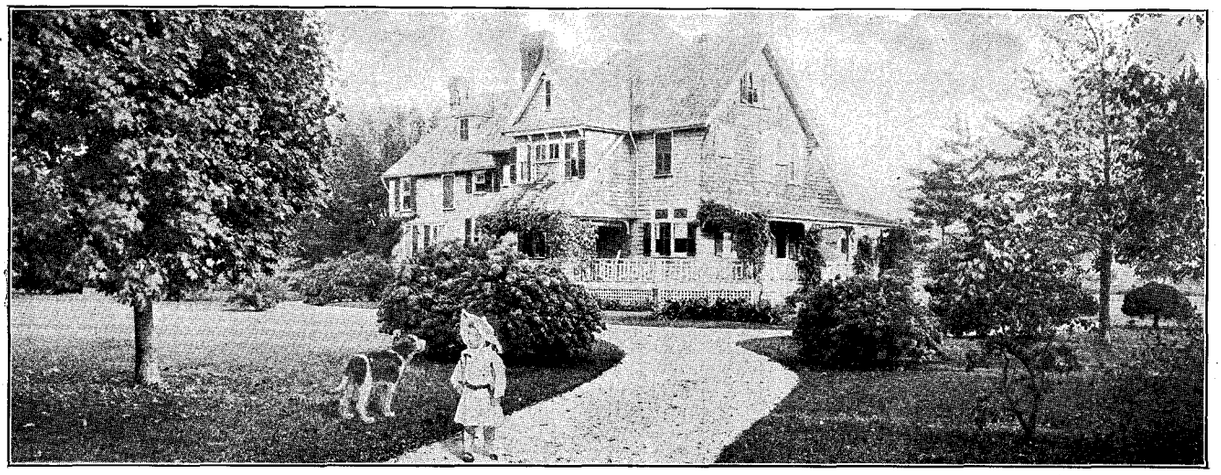
ONE OF YOUR DOLLARS

Will come back with TEN OTHERS in Three Years or Less

If Invested In NEW YORK CITY SUBURBAN LOTS at

MASSAPEQUA

OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS now being expended on Long Island in tunnels, bridges and electric equipment, makes this sure.



A HOME AT MASSAPEQUA.

IN THIS advertisement we are simply going to outline to you a few of the prominent features which go to guarantee great future values in our **New York City Suburban Site—MASSAPEQUA,** and some of the conditions of our instalment contract on these lots.

MASSAPEQUA is the highest ground on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad, many feet above high tide, and one of the show places on Long Island.

Our first section of 1900 lots, now on sale, is within four minutes walk of **Massapequa Depot,** the finest depot on Long Island.

Upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel, these lots will be 35 minutes or less by direct electric rapid transit through the Pennsylvania Tunnel to the Pennsylvania Depot at 33d Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Streets all graded, sidewalks made, and all lots well above the grade of the streets.

Not less than two lots sold for one building plot.

No Assessments, No Taxes for Two Years.

Should you die your wife or heirs receive deed without further payments.

If you should become permanently and totally disabled, we give you deed without further payments.

Policy of Title Insurance issued to you by either one of the Title Companies without cost to you.

Lots On All Streets $195 Each.

Avenue Lots $100 Additional.

Payments **$10 down** on each lot—**$5** on each lot **monthly** thereafter.

Do not wait for spring before buying. **Buy now.** At least $50 saved on same lot if bought before spring.

Write to us at once for map and particulars.

QUEENS LAND AND TITLE CO.

"Times" Building, 42nd Street and Broadway, New York City

H. B. R.

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